The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 18—No 33 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. WHOLE No 125[illegible]

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

The subscriber having received the Agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300,000.

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.
Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000.
MERCHANTS FIRE & MARINE INS. Co
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Capital $100,000.
STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co.
Ogdensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*
May 17th, 1855. y46

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.
OFFICE—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office.

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
OFFICE—On Calhoun street, one door south of P Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.
OFFICE—Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Securing of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana.
OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

W. S. SMITH. W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & STEVENS,
Attorneys at Law.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.
Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated.
☞ OFFICE—Over City Auction Store. 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,
JUSTICE OF PEACE,
No. 2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street,
(next door to the Sentinel Office.)
p6m19 FORT WAYNE

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.
DR. G. W. BOWEN,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Residence on Berry street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Smith.
Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.
FortWayne, July 7th. y—1

HOMŒOPATHY.
P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

Dr. W. D. STEWART
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Residence north side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church. Office on Clinton street, immediately over the Post Office.
May 21, 1857 y41

D. J. HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

All of these ills yield like magic to its vivifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in its preparation.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution-destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Antidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur: therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

In recommending to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are at times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for cramps in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice creams, &c., it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it.

One wineglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity if the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will be by giving the Bitters one trial.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Carefulness should be our study, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, from their medical qualities, become so popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters, and often represented to be the same in virtue as Dr. Hostetter's, palmed upon the public. Be careful of these villainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles, and covered with the patent metallic cap, stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr. J. Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale, at Fort Wayne, by
SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE. WALL & MEYER.
H. B. REED, H. G. WAGNER.
Nov 7, 1856 y19

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE firm of B. W. OAKLEY & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by B W. OAKLEY, who will pay all demands, and will require prompt settlement of all unsettled matters of the firm.

B. W. OAKLEY.
C. B. OAKLEY.
Fort Wayne, June 18, 1857.

B. W. OAKLEY
Will give his exclusive attention to the
HARDWARE BUSINESS,
and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices*, and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in his line of business. He his prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found
Scythes, Sneths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.
IRON of all sizes.
Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL
Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.
Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.
Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.
Bench and Moulding Planes.
Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of
Saddlery Ware
of all kinds, Enameled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.
Machine Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of
Shelf Hardware.
In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.
June 27th, 1857. y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled APOTHECARIES' HALL, to
No. 83 Columbia Street,
directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call.

His stock consists of
DRUGS,
French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, &c
—also—
BRANDIES AND WINES
of foreign importation, and warranted pure.
Agency of Orum & Armstrong's and New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's ARTIFICIAL TEETH
Gold and Tin Foil, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.
☞ PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours.
March 38. J. U. WINSLOW.

H. WILLIAMS, A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, &c.,
No. 85 Columbia street,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

MERCHANTS supplied with Groceries of all kinds, on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in *any market.*
☞ *All orders filled with dispatch.* ☜
Jan. 17, 1857. 1y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of
PRODUCE,
Salt, Fish, Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c
☞ We are also Agents for
Fairbank's Celebrated Scales
and
DUPONT'S GUN POWDER,
For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for
Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad.
Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857.

HILL & JACOBS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Booksellers & Stationers,
Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.
Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
BOOK BINDING promptly executed.

BOOKS!
McDONALD'S TREATISE
On the Law relating to the
Powers & Duties
OF THE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES of the State of Indiana.
Just received at HILL & JACOBS',
February 12, Calhoun st.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FOREMOST among the various remedies for this disease stands
Dr. Shallenberger's Antidots.
A few doses will cure any ordinary case, and ONE DOSE invariably stops the Chills. It contains nothing in the least degree hurtful to the system under any circumstances, and never produces the unpleasant effects that attend the use of Quinine, and other agents in general use. It cures every form of the disease, and is the original and only antidote for malaria.
Ask for Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Antidote, and be sure you get PILLS.
Sold by respectable Druggists everywhere.
PRICE $1 50
Sole Proprietors, A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
WALL, MEYER & CO.
Fort Wayne, Aug. 7, 1857 6m6

HUMPHREY & HURD,
Carpenters and Joiners,
HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern, that they manufacture to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds, Window Sash*, and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity, they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. *Give us a call.*
Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41

BLINDS AND SASH
CHEAPEST AT HOME.
MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places, and their agents here represent their work *cheaper* than any made here. To those in want of such articles, we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all the time* with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call. HUMPHREY & HURD.
Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
83 Columbia street.

CARPETS- 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Cloth.
10 " Floor Matting.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

$2,000.—AGENTS WANTED, either Ladies or Gentlemen, in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a genteel business by which they can make from $1000 to $2000 a year. For particulars, adress, enclosing stamp,
S A DEWEY & CO.,
3m5 Box 1[illegible], Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO
Railroad Company
WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from
Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,
ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,
And all places West and South-West,
With a great degree of regularity and expedition.
The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.
GOING WEST
PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	*1st Express*	*2d Express.*
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2.15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	2 00 P M	10.20 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	9.15 P M	5 45 A M	5 45 A M
REACH CHICAGO.	5 35 A M	2.00 P M	

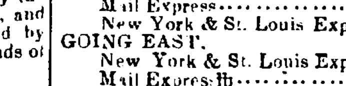
The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgg at 2 15 P M.
All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.
Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois*, and *St. Louis.*
Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E. R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express.	*Mail.*
From Chicago,	6 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT. WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5.30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1.00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 00 A M	8 50 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.
Trains from St. Louis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections a Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St. Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6.30 A M., 1 36 P.M., and 6.05 P M.
Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 AM. and 5 00 P M.
☞ *Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.*
☞ For tickets and further information apply to A T Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger Station, Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal; R F Patrick, No. 30 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line.
☞ All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Remember above is *leaving* time,
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Pas'gr Agent.
D. W. BOSS, Pass'gr Ag't Chicago.
JOS. H. MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT.
Jan. 25th, 1858. y51

New and Direct Route
FROM
Toledo to St. Louis,
Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.



TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD
No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.
ON and after Monday, October 26th, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:
GOING WEST,
Mail Express........ 7.10 A.M.
New York & St. Louis Express.... 7 20 P. M.
GOING EAST.
New York & St. Louis Express.... 4.30 A.M.
Mail Express........ 12 45 P. M.
Passengers by either of those trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at State Line with Great Western Railroad, for *Springfield, Naples, Decatur, &c.*
The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceeded by any route to St. Louis.
The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A.M, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis, and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*
Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A M. make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for *Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York* and *Boston.*
☞ FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.
GEO H. BURROWS, Gen Sup't.
Toledo, Oct. 24, 1857.

1858. 1858.

J. B. HILL. A. M. ORBISON

HILL & ORBISON,
(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)
Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS
FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

SATTINETTS, Jeans, Cassameres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Bombazines, at ORFF'S

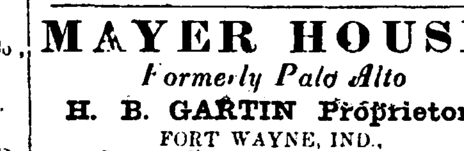
LINEN Table Cloths, Diapers, Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE,
By PHILO RUMSEY,
Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,
FORT WAYNE, IND.
January 20th, 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,
Formerly Palo Alto
H. B. GARTIN Proprietor,
FORT WAYNE, IND.,
Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.
☞ Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. y2

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods and Groceries,
Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.
FORT WAYNE, IND
JONAS W. TOWNLEY. ROBERT TOWNLEY.

Groceries by Canal.



10 hds SUGAR,
10 bbls crushed and pulv'd do,
20 bbls coffee do,
50 bbls Molasses,
10 boxes Tobacco,
50 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Saleratus,
30 chests Tea of the best quality,
with a full assortment of choice Groceries of all descriptions. For sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by H R. SCHWEGMAN.

Residence for Sale.
I OFFER for Sale the BRICK HOUSE, with TWO LOTS, adjoining the residence of J. L. Williams on Wayne Street.
Apply to J. L. WILLIAMS or P. HOAGLAND
A. COMSTOCK.
Jan. 26th. 1857. tf—13

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have received from J. Calhoun, Esq., president of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for their action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr Calhoun, dated at Lecompton on the 14th ultimo, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government; but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavoured to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation—between those who sutain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renowned and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to bring to subvert it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka constitution, in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2d, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka legislature with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war with Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the season that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the governor's despatch of July 15th he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities, or countries, where the republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hotbed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send the communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass [of the republican party] of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and than the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. Lane under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so-called free-State party into volunteers, and take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object is to protect the polls, at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State legislature."

"The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the free-State conservatives into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such men by Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization." &c., &c.

In the governor's despatch, of July 27th, he says that "Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other despatches of General Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, of the 9th December last, that the "important step of calling the Legislature together after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free-State, according to their own professed desire could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed!

The truth is, that, up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th December, to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence contains an open defiance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka orginated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceedings revolutionary."

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any greivance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognise only other constitution than that framsd at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognised the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress to form a State constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congrss "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the constitution of the United States:" and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self government. This would be to adopt not 'their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose, the territorial legislature, in 1855, passed a law, "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution" at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a convention, the territorial legislature, on the 27th day of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every *bona-fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, provision was made for the registry of the qualified votes; and, in pursuance thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address, on the 27th May last, he informed them that under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the territorial legislature, created and still recognised by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law with full power to make such an enactment. The territorial legislature, then in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognised in my instructions from the President of the United State."

The governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they, should not participate in the election "The people of Kansas, then, (he says,) are invited by the highest authority known to constitution to participate, freely and fairly, in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency; and the absentees are as much bound, under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority or those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognised by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d March previous, having recognised the legal existence of the territorial legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representative, under a territorial law, had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequence of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcemrnt prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default; but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of the established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot box; and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and, having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what concerns, was not a subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believe and still believe, that, under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit the this all-important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign powers to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and for members of the legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without any outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member to represent them in Congress members of the State legislature, and other State officers.

They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form.

It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the question. This will carry out the great principle of non intervention recognised and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baleful influence throughout the whole country.

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the territorial legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were at the very same time and place recognising its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, which was hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts, which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as to ten years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognised, I believe in some form or other, by every State constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognise them, I can perceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under its present constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity of prohibiting slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences.

If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the convention when they might have excluded slavery from the constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st December last, when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the constitution, should now reject the State because slavery remains in the constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever yet assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged in the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska Act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country, and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should agitation again be revived, and should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact, whether they can themselves more speedily change the present constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter.

Even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other was not the least important when contrasted with the events which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousands of the inhabitants of Kansas, who have, from the beginning, resisted the constitution and laws; for this very reason the rejection of the constitution will be so much more deeply felt by the people of the fourteen States of the Union where Slavery is recognized under the Constitution.

Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already have the affairs of the Territory engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with one another, and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for the want of outside influence. Then every difficulty can be settled at the ballot-box.

Besides—and this is no trifling consideration—I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops of the United States from Kansas, and employ them on branches of service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government, and secure the execution of the laws.

He considered that at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, were necessary for this purpose. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas. This has involved a very heavy expense to the government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for troops of the United States.

I have thus far performed my duty in this important question, under a deep sense of my responsibility to my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen.

Dark and ominous clouds are now impending over the Union, which I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress. Whereas, if it should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will grow more dark and more ominous than any that have ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN

The Earthquake in Naples—Fifteen Thousand Victims.—A correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 29th of December, gives the following awful account of the number of lives lost by the late earthquake:

The details which continue to arrive from the provinces of Basilicata and Principate Citeriore are of the most distressing character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not give us one tenth part of the injuries that have been inflicted, partly because the authorities will not make them known, and partly because they are not as yet informed of the greater portion of them. The official journal of Saturday night contains the names of 46 other townships, hitherto unnamed, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others almost entirely destroyed—churches, dwelling houses, and all; in some workmen are pulling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground. Out of these 46 places, 20 are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said, 100 corpses have been taken out; of another 70; and it is expected that 300 will be found; but of the amount of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these; "Many victims, not all unburied;" "Vast numbers perished, the number not yet known," "Great but unknown the number of victims." It is my opinion, therefore, that what have been called the exaggerations of the public much more nearly approximate to the truth than the scanty and uncertain information published in the official journal. According to it, 3,655 bodies have already been dug out, a fearful number to think of, to which if we add the numbers as yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the medium statement given of about 13,000 or 14,000 victims.

☞ Did you ever notice, reader, that girls can always tell a married man from a single one? The fact itself is indisputable; but the philosophy of it has never yet been satisfactorily given. *Blackwood* says that "the fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in a man's appearance, that no ingenuity can conceal it. Everywhere there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (whose man of fortune and circumstances are totally unknown) be, or be not, a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguish them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but that the truth is so, we positively affirm."

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen,

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

The President's Kansas Message will be found on our first page, and is worth an attentive perusal. The president gives his views boldly and clearly, and without dictating to Congress what course they should pursue, states his own convictions strongly in favor of accepting the Lecompton constitution. He gives a faithful review of the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton constitution, and of the insurrectionary proceedings of the rebels who have kept Kansas in a turmoil. He shows that the convention was legally constituted with power to form a constitution, and discharged that duty; and that whatever objections be now urged to that instrument, the safest and most proper course would be for Congress to recognize it, and leave the people hereafter to make such changes and amendments to it as they see fit, or as may be necessary to make it conform to their feelings and wishes.

It is an able and judicious message, presenting the question to Congress and its true and proper light, and in a spirit of moderation and conciliation. Whatever the result, the President will enjoy the proud consciousness that he has faithfully and wisely performed his duty in the premises, and will merit the approbation of his fellow citizens.

KANSAS.—The affairs of this troublesome territory still engross a much larger share of our columns and of the public attention than they are entitled to; and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to announce that the question was settled. We should not care much how, so long as it was settled and done with, and we could be relieved of this eternal din of Kansas, Kansas! We desire to see it admitted as a state at the earliest practical moment, and we fully agree with the President that this can be most readily effected by admitting it with the Lecompton Constitution. Let it once be admitted as a state, and then the difficulty will be localized and no longer divert the attention of Congress from other and more important matters. Admit it as a state, and then if its citizens are not satisfied with their constitution, they can alter it to suit themselves, without troubling the country, or making dissentions in better and more peaceable and law-abiding states. If then they choose to quarrel and fight among themselves, let them do so—it is their own business, and we have no right to interfere. Non-intervention could then be practically carried out

The President's Message on the subject, after a hard struggle in the House, has finally been referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into every thing that has transpired in Kansas, from the election of constable to the adoption of the constitution. The friends of the President wished it referred to the committee on territories; but Mr. Douglas' friends and the republicans succeeded by three majority in referring it to the select committee. The fact of the republicans, who have so zealously and bitterly opposed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, voting with Mr. D's friends affords some reason to doubt whether his present course is not an abandonment of the doctrine which the democrats fought so hard to maintain. The instructions given to this committee savor much more of congressional interference than of popular sovereignty, and as such we can easily account for the support they received from the republicans; but with the democrats the case is different. Frauds of the grossest kinds have doubtless been committed in Kansas—its whole history is little else; and few if any of its public men, of any party, seem as if they could do anything fairly, honorably, or in accordance with law: All this we are willing to admit; but we contend it is a matter for the people of that territory to rectify. They are the sovereigns, and any interference by Congress is a gross violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

It is said that several members voted for this reference of the message who will vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, when that question comes directly up, and that the measure will undoubtedly carry. We hope this may be so; for as we before said we are anxious to see the question settled and done with. It is time to stop congressional interference, recognize the sovereignty of Kansas, and allow its people to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Another Row in Congress!

The House of Representatives remained in session the whole of Friday night last, and as a natural consequence had a fight. Mr Keitt of S. Carolina and Mr Grow of Pa. were the principal actors in this disgraceful scene, but a number of the friends of each "pitched in," and at one time there was a fair prospect of a general melee and free fight, more befitting Donnybrook Fair than the Hall of a deliberative body representing a nation like the United States Full particulars will be found in another column.

Such scenes are a disgrace to our Congress, and through them to our country. They deserve the severest reprobation, and the actors in them ought to be expelled from the seats they are unworthy to fill. Night sessions with their usual concomitants of drunkenness and rowdyism, almost invariably lead to such outbreaks and should be discountenanced.

Bank of Pennsylvania—An investigation into the affairs of this bank shows that the entire capital, $1,875,000, has been sunk and lost. Mr. Allibone, the President, is indebted to the bank $500,000, not more than $100,000 of which can be recovered. He lent his brother $100,000 without security, which is all lost; and other friends larger amounts, which is in the same predicament.

The Directors' report shows a deficiency of $1,319,478 75, or, in other words, for that amount of the property of the bank the Board were unable to find among its assets any representative whatever.

Poor-house Burnt—Six Paupers Perished!—The Ashtabula Co. Ohio, poor-house was set on fire on Tuesday week by one of the inmates, a woman named Morrison, and totally destroyed. Six persons persons perished. The woman escaped, but was afterwards arrested, and committed for trial.

Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.—Hon J. W. Borden, the newly appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, leaves here to day for the scene of his labors. He takes with him the warmest regards of our citizens and of the large circle of friends to whom his uniform kindness and goodness of heart endeared him. We wish him a safe and pleasant trip, and a honorable and agreeable career as representative of the United States to the Court of King Kamehamaha.

A number of his friends assembled at the St. Charles Saloon last night to bid him a farewell, and express their mingled feelings of regret at losing him from among us, and of satisfaction at the honorable position assigned him. Oysters and other delicacies of the season, with a moderate allowance of sparkling champaigne were freely discussed; wit, sentiment, good feeling, and eloquence abounded, and after bidding a cordial farewell to their old and well-tried friend the company dispersed.

We regret our limits will not allow us to notice this truly friendly and pleasant party at greater length. It would be unjust, however, to neglect to pay a just tribute to the courteous proprietors of the St. Charles, Messrs. Peck & Reed, for the sumptuous viands they prepared and the attention they showed their guests. They keep an orderly, respectable and well conducted establishment, where gentlemen can at any time procure refreshments without the least danger of encountering or being annoyed by drunken loafers and blacklegs. Such an establishment deserves patronage.

The Noble & Lagrange Regulators having performed their task and rid themselves entirely of the gang who have so long infested their neighborhood, have peaceably disbanded. They captured a splendid press at the house of Perry Randolph, on Pretty Prairie, in Lagrange, but have not yet discovered the plates of the counterfeits it was designed to print Randolph escaped.

Altogether, 53 arrests were made, one of whom, a Dr Satton of Lagrange Co committed suicide by taking laudanum; 35 have been committed to jail or held to bail, and the remainder discharged. Several others have left the country, and it is believed the entire gang is now broken up and driven out of that part of the country.

The men engaged in this work of regeneration richly deserve the thanks of the community for the thorough manner in which they have discharged their duty, and for the moderation and fairness which has marked all their proceedings.

LECTURE.—Thos F Meagher, the Irish patriot, one of the most brilliant and eloquent speakers in the country, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, the 24th inst, in Colerick's Hall.—Subject—*St Patrick's Day*, and national anniversaries generally. This will be one of the richest treats ever afforded our citizens. Mr M's acknowledged talents and deserved reputation, together with the attractive subject on which he proposes to lecture, must ensure him a large audience. Tickets 25 cents.

Dramatic Reading.—Mrs MACREADY, the celebrated actress and dramatic reader, will favor our citizens with one of her highly popular readings from the Dramatists and Poets, some evening next week. This lady's performances every where elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic commendations The New York Spirit of the Times says:

"Her style of reading is original and very effective, combining the impassioned expression of the stage with the chaste and intellectual power of didactic elocution. We were especially struck with the variety of characters in which she showed distinguished excellence; she is equally at home in the tragic and comic role. Her rendering of a scene between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth was sufficiently intense to do justice to the darkest passion; while her gay and graceful ease in Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, gave a highly favorable specimen of his talent in light comedy."

The Boston Atlas says, "Her success has been unparalleled since the day of Fanny Kemble."

With such commendations and hundreds more, still more flattering, might be added, we risk nothing in saying that Mrs Macready is deserving the patronage of all our citizens who can appreciate genius, or enjoy a highly intellectual performance.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Indiana State Board of Agriculture have published a pamphlet report of the examining committee on the specimens of Sugar exhibited at their late annual meeting, together with the statement of the exhibitors, and a brief report of the proceedings of the Sugar Growers Convention held in Springfield, Illinois. The pamphlet contains much useful information, and should be read by all who cultivate the Chinese Cane. Copies can be had, gratis, of Mr. D. F. Comparett, Secretary of the Allen County Agricultural Society.

Col. F. P. Randall has brought from Kentucky a bushel of well ripened Sorghum Seed, which he will divide with such of his brother farmers, as will give him an early call.

It is now satisfactorily proved that the cane can be profitably raised here; that sugar of excellent quality can be made from it, and that it yields a large quantity of very superior molasses. We hope to see our farmers, generally, go into its cultivation, and anticipate that the day is not far distant when the large amount now paid by our citizens for sugar may be kept at home, and circulated among our farmers, instead of southern planters and eastern dealers.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. P. S. Underhill, who keeps on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Monuments, Tombstones, Mantlepieces, and other articles in Marble. He has recently purchased the entire stocks of Marble of Mr J. Humphrey, and Mr. J. Brown, which added to his own, makes his assortment one of the largest and best in the State. Some of his monuments are truly beautiful and show an artistic skill and taste scarcely to be expected outside of the larger cities. Persons desiring anything in this line may depend upon suited, and on reasonable prices, if they give Mr. Underhill a call.

☞ Travellers visiting Indianapolis would do well to stop at the *Palmer House*, now kept by J. D. CARMICHAEL. It has lately been enlarged, and has been newly furnished by the present proprietor. We notice our brethren of the press who have visited the capital all speak in the highest terms of praise of the present enterprising and attentive landlord, and describe the Palmer as one of the best houses in the West. The price of boarding has been reduced to $1 50 per day—which is far lower then we have been accustomed to pay in that city.

☞ The February number of LE BON TON, *Journal de Modes, and Monthly Report of Paris London, and New York Fashions*, contains four splendidly colored plates of fashions, engraved in Paris expressly for this work; also, two full sized patterns—one for a ladies' cloak, and the other a child's basque—accompanied by full printed directions; with a general report of fashions for the months. With every number, besides the plates, two or more full-sized patterns cut in tissue paper, are sent. To dressmakers this work must be indispensable, and every lady who makes her own dresses, or wishes to keep posted in the fashions, ought to take it. Published monthly at $5,00 per annum; or every two months at $3,00 S. T. Taylor, publisher, 407 Broadway, New York.

To buy Goods Cheap, go to P PIZER'S store, under the Sentinel Office. He does business on the ready pay system, and is thereby enabled to sell at a small advance on first cost. He has a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, queensware, & all of which he offers at the very lowest prices. He sells 12lbs of choice New Orleans sugar for $1 00—as good an article as can be found in the town, and every thing else proportionably low.

Our European Correspondence.

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 8TH, 1858.

MR. THOS. TIGAR:

Dear Sir—In my last, I spoke of Mayence, which we found to be a very handsome city. We arrived there in a lovely October evening, and enjoyed two of the most beautiful moonlight nights we ever saw; nearly as light as day, giving us a magnificent view of the Rhine, and the river Maine, at its junction with the former. Had we a spark of romance in our nature, we should have been enthusiastic with the scene presented. Our sober Hoosier habits enabled us to view it with calmness, but also with great pleasure, while some others of our party, were, in raptures. This City is now owned by the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and is the most important town, in his dominions. It is the strongest fortress in the German confederation, is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops, in equal numbers, and commanded by a Governor chosen alternately from each nation. On the Quay, near where we landed, the first object which struck our attention was three large red sand-stone buildings, the ancient palace of the Electors of Mayence, now converted into a Museum. We found the Cathedral a large building also of red sand-stone, nearly blocked up by very ordinary buildings. It is built in the massive round arch style—began in the tenth and finished in the eleventh century. It suffered much from the bombardment, by the Prussians in 1793; as also, by being turned into a magazine and barracks, by the French in 1813. The Chapel on the south side has a most wonderful and rich painted glass windows The interior of this Cathedral, is filled with monuments of the electors of Mentz. They had the right to crown the German Emperors. The tomb of one of those Archbishops which we saw had a figure representing him, crowning the Emperor Henry the 7th. There are numerous other monuments said to be executed with great skill in point of art; one of which was specially pointed out to us, as that of Estrada, third wife of Charlemagne. She was not buried there but in a church now destroyed, from which her monument was removed. Another tomb was also presented to us, of a minstrel, commonly called "Praise the Ladies,' from the manner in which he wrote of them. He was a Canon of Mentz Cathedral, said to be a most worthy man, and a great favorite with the gentler sex Such was their admiration and devotion to him, that his bier was supported and borne to the grave by eight ladies of distinction, bathing it with their tears. There is also a red sand-stone monument erected to St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, and first Archbishop of Mentz, an Englishman by birth, of noble and wealthy parents. He became a Monk of the Benedictine order, and left his native country with eleven others of the same order to preach the Gospel to the barbarous nations. In the course of his mission, tradition if not history says, he converted 100,000 souls. His missionary labors lasted 30 years, extending from the Rhine to the Elbe, from the Alps to the Ocean

In this Cathedral are preserved two very ancient chalices, said to be of the tenth century, a curious sample of what was described to us as Byzantine art. In the Museum there are many antiquities found in the vicinity, such as altars, tablets, and inscriptions in which the names of the Roman Legions once stationed on this spot are said to be commemorated. There are also some capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Engelham, as also a model of the double stone bridge Napoleon Bonaparte proposed to throw across the Rhine

This city has been from early times a frontier fortress; it owes its existence to a camp formed by the Romans under Drusus, which he immediately converted into a stronghold against the Germans. It very early became the most important of that chain of forts which he caused to be built along the Rhine, and which afterwards became the points where most of the large towns were erected which still exist on that river. Many of the houses show evident signs of its having suffered from wars and bombardments

It was a citizen of this city, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of those highway robbers (Knights as they were called) the remains of whose strongholds we see every where on the continent—by a confederation of the cities leading to the formation of the Rhenish league. Mentz was also as you are well aware, the cradle of the art of printing—the birth place of John Guttemberg the inventor of moveable types. In 1837 a bronze statue of him was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre, the expences of which were raised by subscriptions from all parts of Europe.

From Mayence we went by railroad to Frankfort on the Maine, reaching there in one and a half hours. This latter is a free city as it is called. It is the seat of the German Diet, and is situated on the river Maine. It is said to contain 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are said to be Jews, and is the birthplace of the Rotchschilds, one branch of which family still resides here. Several residences inhabited by their Bankers and Merchant Princes may truly be called palaces. In the old town many of the houses plainly show their antiquity—old wooden buildings overhanging their basement stories.

The Cathedral is remarkable for its great antiquity, and also on account of being the spot where the Emperors of Germany were crowned It contains a curious group of old painted sculpture, which we were told, was of the twelfth century It was here St. Bernard preached with such success the crusade to an enthusiastic multitude. The Emperors were crowned in what was called the election chapel. The chair in which they sat at church is still to be seen and two stools used by the electors are also preserved there.

In the town house is seen the apartment where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by Kings and Princes. There are the portraits, 25 in number, of these Emperors; under each is the motto, which was adopted by that Emperor at his coronation. At the end of the hall is the beautiful historical painting of the Judgment of Solomon There are a great many other paintings, the gifts of noble and private citizens, said to be of great merit. The Church of St. Leonhard's, near the river, was shown to us as the spot where the palace of the Emperor Charlemagne stood where he assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire. Above the old bridge over the Maine stands the statue of that Emperor.

This city possesses great wealth; many of her citizens have vested largely in the bonds of railroads in our country Some whom I met inquired particularly about the New Albany and Salem railroad in our State, with the management of which they are very much dissatisfied, particularly complaining of the President; whether they have grounds sufficient for their dissatisfaction I cannot say. I most assuredly regret any distrust should exist, or rather that any good grounds should occasion it, (if any does) for with many of the Germans of wealth, our country seemed to be assuming the safest field for profitable investment until the recent crisis. I cannot refrain from again expressing my regret that the managers of our corporations are sometimes far from being what they ought. If they had conducted their affairs prudently and honestly there would have been no trouble in finding capital sufficient to carry on such works as were truly of public utility—any that would offer a reasonable expectation of paying dividends. I regret that too many of the officers of railroads, banks, and other corporations proved themselves unworthy of the trusts reposed in them. It seems to me the man who uses improperly the funds of others under his control, by speculating in stocks, in dissipation of any kind, or in any way perverts them from their legitimate use, is unworthy of his liberty. I would, if I could, make all such offences penal, and send the offenders to the penitentiary for life. I have no patience with such scoundrels. The poor, deluded, ignorant man, who steals an axe or ham of meat, is looked upon as a villain, and is severely punished; while the President and the cashiers of Banks, receivers of public funds, or officers of corporations, who squander by thousands the money entrusted to their care, too frequently find the sympathy of freinds: are seldom punished; often viewed as smart fellows, and again receive employment. There is in this something radically wrong, showing a bad state of public morals, which every citizen ought to endeavor to have remedied.

Truly yours,
A. H.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

HOUSE—Mr. Harris, of Ill., withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and after some remarks, submitted a resolution referring the message and the Lecompton constitution to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts which have transpired since the formation of the constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker said that Mr. Harris could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes' motion to refer the message to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr Harris believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the facts of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. Clingman moved an adjournment.

Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations of "No, no," Great disorder prevailed.

The House, by yeas and nays, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight.

Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Campbell, amid confusion, proposed that the several motions for adjournment be withdrawn, and the House came to a direct vote on the pending proposition respecting the message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no," "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. Keitt moved an adjournment.

Mr Stanton raised a point of order.

Mr. Cobb asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. Warren, this being Friday, moved that the private calander be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall, The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so.

A motion was made from the democrats for an adjournment, impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Seward, in a loud voice, said—"It's too late."

The motion was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. Cobb from voting.

Mr. Houston said—"That being an important question, I'll move a call of the House [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country."

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, called Mr. Houston to order.

The House, at five o'clock, again refused to adjourn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. Campbell again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise, that all the question be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the proposition to refer the message. [Laughter]

The Speaker thought it hardly in order

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

The House continued disorderly, not one half the members being in their seats. At 7 o'clock both parties were still holding out and trying to adjourn.

Fight in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 6.

The House was in session all nihgt, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, eating, smoking, sleeping, &c.

At about half past one, a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a member and a witness:

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks

Mr. Keitt said: "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House."

Mr Grow responded, "This is a free Hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases"

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said: "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?"

Mr Grow replied: "I mean just what I say, this is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said: "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, "saying I shall occupy such place in this Hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The reporter adds: The respective freinds of both parties rushed to the rescue Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, was conspiciously among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imparatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of officers, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, at which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. Further difficulties are apprehended.

From four till six and a half o'clock the time was wasted on the rival motions. At that hour, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourned till Monday next, when the subject under consideration—the Kansas message—shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending question shall be taken, without any further delay being occasioned by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.

In the Senate the President's Message was referred to the Committee on Territories. The proposition to instruct the Committee was lost by six majority.

In the House, in accordance with the resolution passed on Friday night, votes were taken upon the several propositions for the reference of the President's Message. Mr Stephens' proposition to refer it to the Committee on Territories was first acted upon and lost. Yeas 113, nays 114. The amendment of Mr Harris, of Illinois, to the resolution of Mr Hughes was then adopted by year 114. nays 111. The resolution of Mr Hughes, referring the Message to a special committee of 13. to be appointed by the Speaker, with the amendment of Mr Harris, was then passed by a vote of 115 to 111, showing in a test vote an anti Lecompton majority of four in the House.

The following is the resolution of Mr Harris as finally adopted:

That the message of the President concerning the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker;

That said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed;

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of government; and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas;

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid, and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting, and in each county in the Territory;

The apportionment of delegates to said convention among the different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law;

The names of the delegates to said convention and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast, and whether said constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said convention;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last for and against said constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast;

That said committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal;

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country—

And that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

[Messrs Davis, Foley, Niblack, and English, democrats, of Indiana, voted for Mr. Harris' amendment to refer to a select committee with instructions]

Mr Keitt arose to a personal explanation, saying that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session on Friday were broken in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for violating its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever responsibility was properly attached to that act belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in an expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr Grow said that he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to a Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among the law makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet right Self defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under circumstances whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict. For this he tendered to the House, most cherrfully, whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of Hon. James W Grimes, the new Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Douglas attempted to bring up his Kansas resolution.

Mr. Davis objected, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to give reasons why the resolution should be ordered now.

Mr. Davis objected to a discussion of the question when

Mr. Douglas fired up, claiming the right to discuss the object, from the practice of the Senate, in other cases. He then proceeded with his remarks, referring in strong terms, to the fraudulent election returns in Kansas, and claiming the right of Senators to demand an immediate investigation as to the facts.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Davis called him to order several times.

The chair permitted Mr. Douglas to proceed.

Mr. Mason, interrupting, said, "The resolution shall never pass by any aid of mine."

Mr. D—"That's frank."

He then proceed, when Mr. Mason again objected.

Mr. D. called for the yeas and nays

Ayes—23 Nays—24

The Army bill was then debated, by Mason and Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following as the committee under the resolution of Mr Harris, of Ill. to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and Lecompton constitution, with instructions: Messrs Harris, Ill., Stephens, Ga., Morrill, Vt., Letcher, Va., Wade, O, Quitman, Miss., Winslow, N. C., Bennett, N. Y, White, Pa., Waldbridge, Mich., Anderson, Mo., Stevenson, Ky., Adrain, N. J., Buffington, Mass. and Russell, N. Y.

[The Committee is composed of 8 Lecompton and 7 Anti-Lecompton men.]

SENATE—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for the army in Utah.

Mr. Evans reported a resolution making appropriation for printing the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case.

Mr Doolittle offered an amendment to the effect that in passing this resolution, the Senate does not mean to endorse the Dred Scott Decision, and called for the ayes and nays which resulted as follows: Yeas 19; nays 22.

Mr Broderick voted nay.

Absentees: Messrs. Bates, Bell, Clark, Crittenden, Douglas, Johnson of Arkansas; Reid, Stewart, and Thompson, of Ky.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8

Gen Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public respecting Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with friends, and may say so in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution, but was defeated; and then went for a vote on the Slavery article; and that there was an attempt to practice a deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that corrections give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of the opinion that this leaves no room for contention.

There is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senae from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper, anything in the Lecompton Constitution notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

The Herald correspondent says that Mr Speaker Orr, will not be prepared to announce the names of the committee of fifteen, as called for by the resolution of Mr Harris, until tomorrow. The majority will be men not opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution It is pretty certain that the Lecompton constitution will pass. I am informed, on the very best authority, that quite a number who voted for the reference to the special committee, will vote for its admission on its final passage.

Official information has been received that a Free State Legislature and Free State officers have elected in Kansas.

It is understood that the Senate will take up, immediately, the Kansas business, and pass a bill for the admission of that State, probably at the same time with Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Senate committee on Territories, had under consideration, this morning, the President's Kansas message, and the Lecompton constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House, called to night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the absence of several gentlemen who desire to be present.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.

The Senate Committee on territories will make three reports on Lecompton. The majority will report in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr Douglas will report against the admission until the Constitution is submitted to the people of Kansas, whole [illegible] verse to the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to day in reference to the business before Congress, at which Douglas, Broderick and Stuart were formally read out of the party. It is generally conceded that the army bill, now before the Senate will pass that body by one or two majority.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived last night.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 23.—Breadstuffs Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour neglected. Wheat quiet and 1d a 2d lower on Tuesday, and on Friday red wheat was stiff, at a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Indian corn slow at last quotations. They quote as follows,—Flour Western 22s a 23s 6d, Ohio via the north, 25s a 25s 6d; via New Orleans, 27s. Wheat—red 6s a 6s 6d for western; choice scarce, and would bring 7s; white 7s a 7s 7d and 7s 9d for choice, in retail. Pork firm but quiet Bacon firm, and holders demanding a slight advance. Old dull. Beef at full prices, and in better demand. Lard more inquired for, 52 a 53s; some prime new sold at 54s 6d. Tallow rather better. Ashes steady, 32s 9d 33s for pots 32 a 33s for pearls. Sugars more active, 6d a 1s higher. Congons in fair request at 1s 1½d Linseed oil quiet 30s 6d a 31s. Consols closed for money 95¼ a 95⅜, and for account 95¾ a 95½.

The Bank of England rates remains unchanged. The bullion had increased £1,080,000. The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

London—Coffee is in good demand at an advance of 2 a 3s, and even more on finer sorts, but at the close prices were not maintained.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4½ per cent.

There is no further intelligence from Oude.

The Fernhabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements—their guns being all captured.

Communication between Bombay and Calcutta had been established.

The government despatches report the defeat of the insurgents at two or three points, by a small force under Col. Seaton.

Dates from Hong Kong, Dec 15th, had been received por telegraph.

The island at Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French admiral had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton River on the part of the French.

Lord Elgin's ultimatum has been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

A doubtful report is, that the American Commodore has been accepted by the English as a mediator.

A march on Pekin is contemplated, if the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms.

There have been heavy gales off the English coast; but no damage to American vessels reported.

The festivities in honor of the Princess Royal's marriage were progressing.

The number of wounded by the attempted assassination of Napoleon, is about 150. Six are dead. It was repopted that one of the four Italian principals, under arrest, had revealed everything.

It was said that the British government had been called upon to expel Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc.

Napoleon opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech. After local matters, he alluded to the fact of the French navy co-operating with the English in China.

He considers liberty without constraint impossible while obstinate factions exist, and that an excessive perogotive is not the present danger, but rather the absence of representative laws. He concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from the recent attempted assassination.

The Russian government has aggreed to allow a French commission to sit in Belgium, to inquire concerning the refugees there, and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona, and their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison.

Many were killed, and others made prisoners.

The dignity of Baronet has been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the Lieut. General's widow has been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she could have enjoyed if her husband had survived.

Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.

The steamship Indian Capt Jones, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Her dates are consequently four days later than those by the Arabia at New York.

Great Britain—The marriage of Prince Frederica William, of Prussia, was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St James palace, on the 26th of January according to the programme. Immense crowds cheered the Royal party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned. After the marriage, the young couple started for Windsor The Queen, in London, gave a grand State Concert at Buckingham Palace, on the eve of the wedding day The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Operations on the Leviathan were resumed on the 23d and 25th ult., and the ship was moved forward about 9 feet each day. During the proceedings, an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing men engaged on it in various directions, severely injuring several.

France.—The American vessel Adriatic, which came in collision with the steamer Lyonnaise, was captured in the gulf of Spezzia, by a French war steamer, and taken back to Marseilles. The captain was put in irons. Congratulatory addresses continued to flow in upon Napoleon.

A proposition to divide the Empire into four military departments, to be commanded by Generals, is being entertained by the French Government.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Our market for flour and wheat has been very dull during the past few days, and to effect sales to any extent, lower prices would have to be submitted to. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal flour at 22 a 23s, which is a decline of 6d per bbl; Balt. and Philad. 24s; and Ohio at 25s a 27s. Wheat is limited request, and the quotations per Arabia have been barely maintained; American red sells at 6s a 6s 2d, and white at 7s 4d a 7s 9d, for choice descriptions. Indian corn has been in better demand, market closing very firm at 6d a 1s above the prices of last Friday; mixed is quoted at 32s 6d; white 36 a 37s, and yellow at 33s 6d.

Provisions continue quiet. Beef is steady at last market rates. Pork is dull without change. Bacon is quiet, but not lower. Lard is steady at former prices.

Yankee Cunning and Trickery.—High indignation has been provoked in France by the captain of the Adriatic, the American ship which ran against and sunk the French screw steamer Lyonnais a year or more ago, on the ocean.

The captain of the former vessel inhumanly proceeded on his voyage, without an inquiry as to the consequences to the French vessel; and on his arrival at port he made no mention of the occurrence. He went to Marseilles in the pursuit of business, and she was there seized by the French authorities, but afterwards discharged. She was again seized upon a second demand. Subsequently, however, the captain, in violation of his arrest, put to sea, without clearance or other papers, thereby stealing his vessel out of the custody of the law, which had condemned it to be sold. To effect this trick, which, by the Code Napoleon, is theft—and if he is caught in France, or sent back, he will find it so—he conspired with a Captain Smith, whose vessel, the Meagher, had been sequestered for debt. The latter vessel was placed alongside of the Adriatic, and the cargo transferred to that vessel. When the double fraud had been consummated the Adriatic, which was hailed, and represented by the captain to be the Moon, made her escape. Chase was made after the discovery of her escape, but it is doubtful if she will be overhauled.

Another Convention.—The bill providing for for a new constitutional convention passed the Kansas Legislature on the 21st ult. The convention is to consist of one hundred members. The election will take place on the second Tuesday in March. The convention will meet on the fifth Monday in March. The Constitution thus formed will be submitted to the people for its adoption or rejection on first Monday in May.

[illegible] the St Louis Leader says that Gov Denver will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature. It is stated that the friends of the bill providing for another constitutional convention, have sufficient strength to carry it over the Governor's veto.

The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature, was giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is, that the repeal would place the Territory in its former lawless condition. Some members acknowledge being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

There is a discredited rumor at Lawrence that intelligence has been received from Washington, that Denver will soon be recalled, and John R Porter, of Albany, be appointed instead.

From various accounts, the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

The Levenworth correspondent of the Democrat says, the bill providing for the constitution has passed the Kansas Legislature. Letters from Lawrence, in the Levenworth papers, contain accounts of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners appointed to investigate the election frauds. Mr. McLean, chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at Calhoun's request; and that he had not seen them since. The Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton.

This was doubted and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office He found buried in the ground under a wood-pile the identical returns which McLean swore to have sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate claim not them and swear to the same.

The returns which Calhoun counted on the 14th ult., and the Delaware Crossing Returns are also among them, footing 349 votes.

Previous to this Diefendorf testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston, subsequently to the court at Lecompton Writs have been issued for McLean and Mr. Woods, who have fled to escape arrest.

For the Sentinel.

MR. HENRY RUDISILL, whose death was briefly noticed in the last issue of the Sentinel; was one of our oldest and most respected citizens His deat occurred very suddenly and unexpectedly to his relatives and friends, and was caused by a severe cold, in connection with a partial paralysis with which he had been afflicted for several months previous.

MR. RUDISILL was born in Lancaster, Pa. in 1801. His father subsequently removed to Franklin Co. Pa. where at the age of 14 Mr. RUDISILL was placed with a merchant for the acquisition of such mercantile knowledge as was necessary for that pursuit. Three years afterwards he was sent to Chillicothe, Ohio, as clerk in a Mercantile establishment. After remaining there for several years, he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he commenced business for himself, and subsequently married. In 1829 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided.

In the death of Mr. RUDISILL our citizens meet with a severe loss His uprightness, kindness, and affability in his intercourse with his fellow citizens had won for him a host of friends, who will deeply mourn his departure from among them. In his more private social intercourse he was no less happy in winning the regard and esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. A kind and indulgent husband and parent, he leaves behind him his bereaved family, not however without the consolation of knowing that his true piety and earnest Christian faith has prepared for him a rich reward in that better world to which he now has gone C.

Mail Contracts in Indiana.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the General Post Office, in Washington City, for carrying the mails in this state for four years from the 1st July next. The decisions to be made by the 24th April.

We extract from the schedule the following routes to and from Fort Wayne, which may be of interest to some of our readers:

12244 From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Simon's Corners, Swan, Avilla Lisbon, Kendallville, Marseilles North Milford, Mount Pisgah, Monequinong, Ontario and Lima, to Sturges, 61 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sturgis next days by 12 m.
Leave Sturgis Tuesday, Tuursday and Saturday at 2 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 8 p m
Proposals for six times a week service invited.

12245 From Fort Wayne by Heller's Corners, Cherubusco, Merrian, Wolf Lake, Noble and Albion, to Wawaka, 42 miles and back, twice a week, to Wolf Lake, and three times a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday, and Tuursday, at 7 a m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 5 p m
Leave Wolf Lake Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 p m
Leave Wolf-lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p m
Arrive at Wawaka by 12 m
Leave Wawaka Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 4 p m

12246 From Fort Wayne by Leo, Spencerville, and Newville, to Norristown, 32 miles and back, once a week to Spencerville and twice a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 5 p m
Leave Norristown Wednesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 a m
Leave Spencerville Friday at 9 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 12 m
Leave Norristown Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Spencerville by 4 p m
Proposals for twice a week service to Spencerville, and for three times a week between Spencerville and Norristown are invited.

12247 From Fort Wayne, by Ridge Road, Chamberlain, Harlan, Hall's Corners, and Cole's Corners to Hicksville 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 1 p m
Arrive at Hicksville at 10 p m
Leave Hicksville Thursday at 5 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 12 m

12248 From Fort Wayne by Saturn, Laud, Washington Centre and South Cleaveland to Liberty Mills, 32 miles and back once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Liberty Mills by 6 p m
Leave Liberty Mills Saturday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 6 p m

12249 From Fort Wayne by Po, Preble, Decatur, Canoper, Limber Lost, Bear Creek, Jay c. h., Bluff Point, and Deerfield, to Winchester, 76 miles and back, twice a week, with an additional weekly trip between Winchester and Jay Court-house.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Winchester next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Monday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Wednesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Jay Court-house by 12 m
Leave Jay Court-house Thursday at 12 m
Arrive at Winchester by 6 p m

12250 From Fort Wayne by Nine Mile, Zanesville, Markle, Branch Creek Warren, and Green Bush to Marion. 52 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Marion next day by 12 m
Leave Marion Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 7 p m

12251 From Fort Wayne, by Little River and Ossian to Bluffton, 25 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m
Arrive at Bluffton same days by 6 p m
Leave Bluffton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne same days by 6 p m

Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous and Chronic Debility —are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstance. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to effect a thorough cure. Kept at all the principal saloons and drug stores.

Card to Ladies.

The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females. The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Percie Pills they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The *suppression, so common*, is speedily relieved, and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Percie Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage if taken during the earlier months; married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times—at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transient or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting,) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions*, &c., indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package. Price, $1 25 per box; half box 75 cts.—Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter, price $1 00, sold only by our general agents, V. B. ALDEN & CO. Cleveland, O., who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and at wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, February 13

Pork has advanced to 5 00 a 5 50. Wheat remains 60a 70; Flour has declined to 3 50 a 4 00.

Corn 20 a 25; Buckwheat 30; Oats18a20; Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 1 00a1 25; Potatoes, 20 a 25, Sweet—; Onions 1 00; Butter 10 a12; Cheese 8; Eggs7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 6 a 7; Lard 6 a 7; Hams 8; Pork 5 00a 5 50; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 60; Clover 4 25a4 50; Timothy 1 a 125, Apples, gr,37 a 50; dry, 1 40a1 50. Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine,40a45; white fish h.-bbl 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout, 5 75; lake herring 5 00, Cranberries 1 75 a2 00; Maple Sugar 10.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER

WILL LECTURE

On Wednesday evening, February 24th,

AT COLERICK'S HALL.

SUBJECT:

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY;

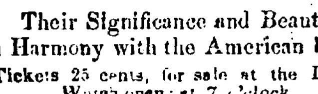
National Anniversaries;

Their Significance and Beauty.

Their Harmony with the American Republic.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Door. Wi... open at 7 o'clock.

FREIGHT NOTICE.



THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route;

and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P & I R R and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Co.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr. SIDNEY RICE, No. 66, 3 d St.; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T W & W. R. R. Messrs KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges.

J. F. CHEEK Gen Frt Ag't. I. & C. R. R.
L. N. ANDREWS, Gen Frt. Ag't P & I. R. R.
CARL KNOX Gen. Frt Ag't T. W. & W. R. R.

Fort Wayne, Feb 13th, 18 8 . tf—33

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday the 15th day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following tract of land to-wit:

The west half of the north west quarter of section number thirty-five in Township number twenty nine North of range number fourteen East, in the county of Allen and state of Indiana, containing eighty acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due, and costs: which said tract of land was mortgaged to the state of Indiana for the use of the county of Allen, by Samuel Davis and Jane Davis, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents ($359 69

FRANCIS L. FURSTE, Co. Auditor.

Auditor's Office, A. C., Ind. Jan. 18th, 1858 3w30

☞ The sale of the above described premises is postponed until Thursday, the 1st day of April next at the same place and hour of the day.

F L. FURSTE, Aud'r A C

Auditor's Office Allen County, Indiana,
February 12 h, 1858

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an a *venditioni exponas* to me directed and delivered from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door, in said County, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 2nd day of January, 1858, the rents and profits for a term of years not exceeding seven of the following described premises, to-wit: A part of the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the south-east quarter of section eight [8], in township thirty-two [32] north of range thirteen [13] east, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, all in Allen County, Indiana; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and place, by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Ordered to be sold as the property of Robert Leard, to satisfy said writ in favor of Charles M Muhler *vs* said Leard, and George Miller, security.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C

CASE & WITHERS, Att'ys.
Dec 5th, 1857. [$3 10] 4w23

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of January, 1858, between the same hours. By order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.

Jan. 2, 1858 ($5 00) 3w27

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.

January 23d, 1858. ($7 00) 3w30

☞ The above sale is further postponed until March 6th.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.

Feb. 13, 1858. ($10 00) 3w33

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Francis Schrum, deceased, will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 13th day of March, 1858, at the Court House in said county, the undivided two-thirds interest of the said Francis Schrum to the west half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), in township twenty-nine (29), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing eighty acres, more or less, subject to an encumbrance of about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, one third in nine months, and one third in eighteen months from day of sale, with interest on deferred payments, secured by mortgage and notes waiving stay and appraisement laws.

PETER SORG, Adm'r.

Feb. 9, 1858. ($3 60) 4w33

Estray.

TAKEN up by Jacob Rhodes of Cedar Creek Township, on the 14th of November, 1857, one red and white spotted Steer supposed to be two and a half years old. Appraised at eleven dollars by Jos. Biggs and Walter Drew, on the 12th day of December, 1857.

p3w26 D. E. O. HERRIN, J. P.

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court.
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Martin Goodrich *vs* Catharine Goodrich.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant, Catharine Goodrich, is a non resident of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she personally be and appear before the Judge of said Court, on the second day of the next term thereof, and plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

WITHERS & MORRIS, Att'ys.
Feb. 10, 1858. p3w33

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed assignee of the effects of Merchant W. HUXFORD Jr., notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them to him for settlement.

H. C. GREY.

Fort Wayne, February 12, 1858. 3w33

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P. S. UNDERHILL, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

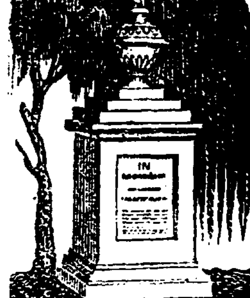
N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House.

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J H.

Selling off at Cost,

To Make Room for a Fresh Supply in the Spring, and will Continue to do so for Thirty Days from this Date.



THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that having recently purchased the entire stock of Monuments & Tombstones, formerly owned by James Humphrey, thus making his present stock very large, he will sell

MONUMENTS,

Tomb-Stones, &c.

for thirty days to come AT COST. Those desiring to purchase, during the coming season, can make a *great saving* by calling soon and making their selections. I have a large variety of FINISHED WORK also a choice selection of new and beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS to aid customers in making up their minds as to what they may want.

Ornamental Carving

done in a style not to be excelled.

Call at your earliest convenience, and I will give you BARGAINS FOR CASH that are UNPRECEDENTED in his country.

Marble Works on Harrison, between Columbia and Main Streets; and also, three squares west of Public Square on Main Street. Both places will be found open.

P. S. UNDERHILL.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 11, 1858.

N. B. Those desiring to get the statue of Lambs, carved out of solid marble, laying on marble blocks, calculated for the graves of children, can be suited by calling soon. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the city are especially invited to call and examine these and other specimens of sculpture.

3:33 P. S. U

CITIZENS OF FORT WAYNE

WILL please take notice that the rooms over our Store were rented to the present occupant by Mr FOELLINGER himself, who owns the building.

DRAKE & BOURIE.

Feb. 4, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Meegan & Nill is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

The business of said firm will be adjusted by Conrad Nill, who is the successor in business of said firm.

CONRAD NILL.
THOMAS MEEGAN.

February 4 h, 1858. 3w32.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Allen County, Indiana, January 30, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, will receive Sealed Proposals at their March term thereof for 1858, until 12 o'clock of the second day of said session, for

Renting the Poor House and Farm

for two years, and BOARDING and CLOTHING THE PAUPERS, &c. Said proposals are expected to specify the rent of farm per year, and the amount per head a week for which the Lessee will board all the legal Paupers and Idiots of the County. The best and most suitable bid will be accepted; and they reserve the right to reject all of the bids, if in their opinion they are not proper to be accepted.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

4w32 F. L. FURSTE, Co. Aud.

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court. April
Allen County, ss. } Term, A. D., 1858.

DIVORCE.

Charlotte J. Norton *vs.* James Norton.

BE it known, that on the 29th day of January, 1858, the above named Plaintiff filed in this office her complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, on the first day of the next Term of said Court, the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determined in his absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

J. BRACKENRIDGE, Att'y
January 30, 1858. ($2 15.) 3w32.

CONNERS'

United States Type Foundry

Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Beekman Street, New York.

TO Printers and Publishers,—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto SPECIMEN BOOK of Printing Types, Bordering, &c., and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES.

The Fancy Type Department

exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first time, presented to the Printing Public, and are the productions of the best American and European Artists.

An entire new series of German Faces both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a perfect Printing Establishment furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping, or Stereotyping in Copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as map offer,—embraced within the compass of 16x20 inches; as well as for Copper-facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

N. B. Newspapers, who will insert the above four times, and forward us one copy will be entitled to pay in any article, of our manufacture, by trading four times the amount of their respective bills.

4w32 JAMES CONNER & SONS.

Saddlery and Harness.

B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D. M. Lunceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Colhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January, 28th, 1858. 3w31

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods.

Molasses, prime article, 37½ cts. per Gallon.
Golden Syrup, " 50 " "
Tea from 37½ to $1 00 per lb.
Coffee, 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.

Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.

GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheap—cheaper than anywhere else.

Come, come, and see!

January 23d, 1858

COFFEE by the sack to sell at PIERR'S.
SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers),

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

AND DR R. ADAMS WILSON'S

Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN OR ADULTS yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that OURS is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS; so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.—We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD. 3m31

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne R.R. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that an Election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Winchester, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1858.

By order of the Board,

A. STONE, Sec'y.

January 11th, 1859. 3w30

Barnett's Express

WILL deliver Goods bought of him in any part of the City. Oct. 30th, 1857.

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings.
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN

Sale of SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne in said County on Monday the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described tract of land to-wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section number sixteen in Township number thirty north of range number twelve east. The same having been forfeited to the township of Wayne in said County for the non-payment of interest on the original purchase money for said land still due and owing to the school fund of said Township.

Terms of sale:—One fourth of the purchase money on hand and interest for one year in advance on the residue of the purchase; and the balance in ten years from sale, with six per cent interest, payable annually in advance.

F. L. FURSTE, Auditor A. C.

A. WILEY, Treas, A. C.
Fort Wayne, January 19, 1858. 4w30

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one execution, to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction at the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of one and four o'clock P.M. of the 23rd day of January, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, to-wit: All the right, title, interest and estate, in fee, which Andrew Metzger had and held on the 6th day of January, 1857, or which he may since have acquired, of, in, and to the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, township thirty-two, north of range fourteen east, in Allen County, Indiana, or any part thereof; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgement, interest thereon and costs, I will, at the same time and place, and by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Taken to satisfy said execution in the case of H. Durrie *vs.* Andrew Metzger.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'fl. A. C.

Dec 26, 1857. [$2 40] 3w26

☞ Tee above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff

WM. FLEMING, Sher'ff A. C.

Jan. 22d, 1858. [$4 00] 4w30

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of HILL & JACOBS, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Stationers, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. L. HILL.
WM. JACOBS.

Fort Wayne, January 23d, 1858.

☞ The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle up all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store, corner of Calhoun and Main sts.

AMBROTYPES, 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with the finest and best assortment of MATERIALS ever brought into this city, carefully selected by myself, and will sell at the lowest figures.

P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condemning the Ambrotypes as not being durable, and I am of that opinion myself; I have therefore concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES, and persons wishing for either of those pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, Fort Wayne. Ind. 29

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract of land to-wit:

Commencing at a post seventeen chains and forty-one links west of the east quarter post of section number three in Township number thirty one north of range number thirteen east, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty five minutes west twenty three chains and eight links to a post, thence north four degrees and forty minutes west nineteen chains to a post, thence south eighty three degrees and forty-five minutes east seven chains to a post midway between two corners formerly established; thence south eighty nine degrees and forty-five minutes east sixteen chains and thirty-six links to a post in the west line of other land of Watson's; thence, by said line, south four degrees and fifteen minutes, east sixteen chains and forty-seven links to the place of beginning, the same lying and being in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, containing forty acres and fifty hundreths of an acre, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the State of Indiana for the use of Township number twenty nine north of range number fourteen east by Hiram Watson and Polly Watson, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of one hundred and seventy seven dollars and ninety-six cents.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, A. C., Ind., Jan. 25, 1858 3w31

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Orville P. Laird *vs.* Caroline T. Laird.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, 1858, the plaintiff in this suit filed his complaint against said defendant, together with the affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear, answer or demur thereto on the first day of the next term of said Court, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained, will be heard in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

Jan. 29 1858 ($1 95) 3w31

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Henrietta Holland *vs.* Richard Holland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, notice is therefore given to said non-resident defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint and that unless he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Allen Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the county of Allen, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

By E. L. CHITTENDEN, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1858. [$2 05] 3w31

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & COLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the matters transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style.

They will sell CHEAP for *Cash or its equivalent only.* Jan. 15, 1858.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment!

J. B. WHITE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give us a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J. B. WHITE.

October 14 1857 6m16

GREAT BARGAINS

In the GROCERY Line.

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good Sugar at 8 cts. per lb.

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon.
A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts per lb
And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for Cash by

Jan 14 1858. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's

PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate case of Hæmorrhoids or Piles. It is the ONLY INFAILLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and investigations.

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fear of failure on its part to do all the proprietor claims for it.

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimonials from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them.

The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh:—Dear Sir,—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial. I did so; not however with the expectation of benefitting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that is was doing me good; and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am so far as I can *judge* a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours,

N. N. HEALD.

The Hon Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield, Ill., district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855

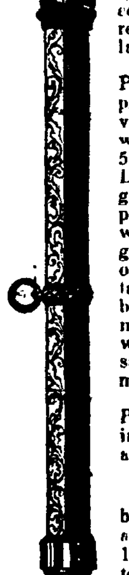
Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh.—Dear Sir,—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished. I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

☞ Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H B. Reed & Co. J. U. Winslow. Smith and Brackenridge, Meegan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally. is6m19

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Great Gift Sale of Gold Pencils!!!



The great gift enterprise of C. E. Todd & Co offers the best chance to make money, with little or no investment, now before the public, and is the only perfectly safe enterprise of the kind, ever started, as the reader will be convinced if he reads this advertisement through before laying down the paper.

We are manufacturers of fine gold Pencils, and in consequence of the money pressure, are selling them at their cash value, and throwing in a splendid gift with each Pencil, worth from 2 up to 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, and 500 Dollars. The gifts or prizes consist of gold pens and silver holders (the smallest prize), gold chains, gold lockets, gold watches of various prices, and parses of gold dollars. The drawing is conducted on a fair and simple plan, and has never failed to give satisfaction. We have been conducting the enterprise for months, and have never heard one word of complaint. ☞ We warrant satisfaction in every case, or refund the money.

We will sell a solid, massive gold Pencil (one third larger than the engraving) for $5, with a chance for one of the above-named prizes

THERE ARE NO BLANKS

but every purchaser is sure of a $2 gift at least, or it may be 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, or even 500 dollars, according to their luck. As an illustration of our success, we have drawn and distributed 183 gold watches, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes in the short time of two months.

We have simply to say to any lady or gentleman who sees this advertisement, if they wish to try their luck, they can act as their own agent, enclose $5 in a letter, well sealed and directed, and we will immediately make their drawing, and return the Pencil and gift, whatever it may be, by mail, postpaid. Any money that is good at home, we can use. Any person who becomes a purchaser, can have an agency, and will be paid *one dollar in cash* for each purchaser he obtains. The first person who sends for a Pencil and prize in a neighborhood, will receive the agency for that locality. By exhibiting his own Pencil and gift, an agent could obtain scores of purchasers, without interfering with his regular business. Some have realized handsome wages.

☞ Should any person hesitate to send their money in advance, if they will send their name and address, we will first make their drawing, and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, and they can then have the privilege of sending on the five dollars and taking the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. Full particulars of the plan of drawing, with the number drawn, will also be sent. Address all letters,

C. E. TODD & Co.,

pd3m29 392 Broome St., New York.

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858.** ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day.—An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages or forty colums* of entertaining reading matter: and *elegantly illustrated* every week.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years,	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5 do do do	200 00 each
10 do do do	100 00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20 Gold Watches	75 00 each
50 do	60 00 each
100 do	50 00 each
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500 Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to

BECKET & Co.,
43 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

** Specimen copies sent free. 13w29

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE,

of a choice assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

offered at

Prices to suit the Times!

I HAVE just opened a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for the Holidays, among which I will offer at reduced prices the following

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris.
RIMMEL'S London.
MAUGEUET & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPS.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap, Haull's Honey Soap, Roussell's Almond and Floating Soap; Taylor's Wright's, Haull's, Roussell's and Bazin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES.

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder. Men Fun Lilly White, Pearl Powder, and Rogue.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monaies, Port Purses, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles, all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

December 26th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Jno. Orff and Christian Orff, under the Firm of J & C Orff has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to call and settle forthwith. C. Orff is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

JOHN ORFF
CHRISTIAN ORFF,

Fort Wayne, Dec. 31, 1857.

C. ORFF will continue the business at the old stand on the exclusive ready pay system. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods and one price only, will be asked. All goods warranted what we represent them and no deviation from the above principle. Great inducements are held out to cash and ready pay buyers at OLD No. 8.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

☞ ON SPERMATORRHŒA OR SEMINAL DISEASES.—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr CH. KLINE, No. 420 First Avenue, Box 4586, New York. 1y14

To the Stockholders of the FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R Co }
FORT WAYNE, January 1, 1858. }

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen, Indiana, are hereby notified that, in addition to the three instalments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed by them, respectively, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further instalments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of February, 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1858.

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858.

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of July, 1858.

And the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors,

7n27 THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

CARPETS and Oil Cloths at ORFF'S.

RIO JAVA and Laguira Coffee at ORFF'S.

BY P. C. BRICE,

AUCTIONEER,

At his New Auction Mart,

Bowen's Block, near the Post Office, Columbia st,

WILL be sold at AUCTION, commencing on Saturday, April 4th, and to be continued from day to day until all are sold, and immense stock of stape and fancy

DRY GOODS,

direct from the Importers, New York, comprising Spring Dress Goods in the greatest variety, Silks, Organdie Lawns, Challies, Tissues, De Bages, De Laines, Bareges, Foulard Silks, Ginghams, Callicoes, &c.; Canton Crape, Cashmere, and other Shawls; fine and superfine Irish Shirting, Sheeting and Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c.; broad and narrow Woollen Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, &c; Marseilles Counterpanes, and Bureau Covers; also Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; together with an endless variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. LADIES specially invited to attend; seats will be provided for their accommodation, and competent persons will be in attendance, to wait upon them and show the Goods either before or during sale hours.

Hours of sale, 10 A M, 2 and 7 P M.

P. S. Persons wishing to dispose of their

Household Furniture,

Stock in Trade, or other effects, at Auction, have their business attended to with punctuality despatch at this establishment.

P. C. BRICE, *Auctioneer & Gen Com. Agent*

April 4. Auction Mart, Columbia St.

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys

Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences *November 16th*

Pupils received at the commencement of sessions only.

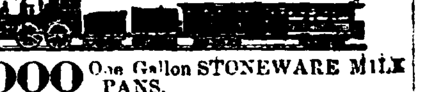
Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance............ $12 00
" Optional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to

A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.

Or to the Trustees, J. FOELLINGER, Fort Wayne.
CH. PIEPENBRINK, "
6m19 REV. F. W. HUSMAN, Marion Tp.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Fall Trade, 1857.

The New York Cash Store

is now receiving a very large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

White Goods & Embroideries,

Bonnets & Millinery Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery & Notions,

House Furnishing Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, & BONNETS,

Carpets, Oil Cloth, and Matts,

choice

Family Groceries.

Having made extensive improvements to our Store Room, and taken unusual care in buying a Stock of Goods, we are now prepared to offer to the public a Stock of Goods that for style, quality and price, cannot be beat East or West.

S. C EVANS & CO.

Sept. 1857 y—12

The Latest Financial News

From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets Jeans, Linseys and Flannels, and every description of

FANCY GOODS.

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Oct 31, 1857.

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st. Fort Wayne,

In the room formerly occupied by R W. Taylor & Co., west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATHER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer.

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B.—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.

Fort Wayne, Oct 23d, 1857. 1y

MABEL VAUGHAN.

An other lot just received by C. L. HILL.
Jan. 29.

NEW STOCK

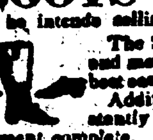
At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices.



The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufacturers.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip, Boots, Slippers, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.

Sept. 11, 1857. y—48

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored.
230 kegs Juniatt's Nails.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to see one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles; Fancy Collars; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are calculated to sell at lower prices than you will find in this market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS!

of every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention.

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depreciation in the money market, and the looked for failures of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would invite all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, for we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct. 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

O. W. NETTLEHORST. B. W. NETTLEHORST.

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Edsall's Buildings one door north of H. B. Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep contantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves

From the justly celebrated Foundries of Troy N Y, embracing all of the latest improvements; and, also, many of the most approved Patterns of Ohio and Pensylvania Stoves. We would therefore solicit those of our friends who want any thing in our line to give us a call. We not only warrant our stoves, but also our TIN WARE, to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P. S. If you want anything in the way of Jobbing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

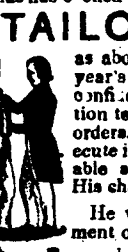
Nov. 14th, 1857.

Clothing & Millinery Store;

Calhoun st., two doors south of P. Kiser's.

C. G. VOGEL respectfully announces that he has opened a

TAILOR SHOP



as above, and having had many year's experience in the art, feels confident he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders, which he will promptly execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, and warrant good fits.—His charges will be verylow.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

of his own making up, which he can warrant to be well and strongly made, and will sell cheap.

MISS VOGEL, also, offers at the same place a neat and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY,

Bonnets and Fancy Goods,

To which she invite the attention of Ladies, as she designs selling at the very lowest rates. Bonnets made up, and all kinds of Millinery Work promptly attended to.

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed.

Sep. 23d, 1857. y—13

Great Arrival

OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT THE

Boston Dry Goods Store.

450 PACKAGES

In store and on the way, being the most extensive Stock of Merchandise ever opened in this Market, comprising every thing in the line of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Queensware and Groceries.

In Men and Boys' Wear we have

Broadcloths, Velvets, Ready-made Shirts,
Cassimeres, Satins, MerinoShirts&Drawers,
Blk Doeskins, Flannels, Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Doeskins, Kent'yJeans, Cravats,
Satinetts, Tweeds, Gloves,
Corduroy, Denims, Suspenders,
Shawls, Shirtings, Comforts.

For Ladies and Children we have

Prints, Black Silks, Opera Flannels
Ginghams, FancySilks, WoollenShawls,
De Laines, Alpines, BrocheShawls,
Cashmeres, Brilliantes, Chenial Shawls,
Alpaceas, Hoods, Crape Shawls,
Merino's, Hosiery, Stella Shawls,
Shep'd'sPlaids, Undervests, ThibetShawls,
DeBages, Corsets, Silk Shawls,
Wool Plaids, Gloves, Cloaks,
Gala Plaids, Gauntlets, Mantillas,

and ten thousand other articles that we cannot stop to talk about.

An endless variety of EMBROIDRRIES an WHITE GOODS, which will be sold at 25 per cent less than ever before.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all styles, and Bonnets Bonnets Ribbons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Such as

Brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, &c. Brown and bleached Linen Damask by the yard, Napkins, Damask and Oil Calico for Curtains, Linen Shirtings, Pillow Case Linen, Towels, 5-4 & 10-4 brown and bleached Sheetings, Pickings, Crash, Huckaback, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS,

Hemp, Cot Warp, extra-fine All Wool, superfine do., 3 ply do, extra 3 ply, Tapestry, Stair and Rag Carpets, Canton Matting and Oil Cloths of all widths.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment 25 per cent cheaper than at any other place.

GROCERIES

of every description, and of the best quality, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods, for which we pay the highest market price.

Our Goods are selected as well for the country as, the city trade, and we invite all to call and examine for themselves.

WM. T. ABBOTT.

Fort Wayne, September 2d, 1857.

Our Minister at Berlin.

Gov Wright of Indiana's Westernisms appear to be the butt at which the Continental press level the shafts of their satire most pertinaciously just now. His American temperance society notions, are evidently most distasteful to those in whose society he necessarily passes most of his time—the court of the King of Prussia. He speaks only the English, and, according to German and French papers, all his intercourse with those who cannot, or [to provoke him] will not converse with him in his own tongue, is through an interpreter—an inexpressible bore. He gave a *dejeuner a la fourchette* not long since, a handsome and costly entertainment so far as the eatables were concerned without a single bottle of wine on the table—a thing before unheard of previously anywhere in Europe in diplomatic society. Where upon the press rated him severely for being a boor. They hold that it was excessive bad manners on his part to assume to dictate that his guests should not drink, wine being one of the courtesies of such entertainments throughout Europe, almost since the first vintage. The press declare that they find no fault with his declension of the use of even light wines—but with his assumption of the right to forbid its use by his guests on such an occasion. The truth is, the worthy Governor was educated in a school of manners quite different from that which has prevailed for centuries among well bred people of Europe—in the New England school, as transplanted to our North West. According to that school, it is every man's right to supervise and direct the manners and morals of everybody else. In the North West, that is essayed sometimes even more uncourteously than generally in New England.

The truth is, in this matter the worthy Governor is simply attending to Buncombe—consulting the tastes and ideas of propriety of his people in Indiana, with which it is of importance that he shall square the record of even his dinner parties in Europe, than with the tastes and manners and customs of his guests on such occasions. Though it strikes us that in this matter Gov W. is running the Buncombe principle into the ground, it can do no harm to our national interest in Prussia, inasmuch as we have no question whatever in issue at this time at Berlin.

The Continental press also makes sport of his daily visits to the markets of Berlin, in search of provisions for his household, in their estimation an intolerable vulgarism in one occupying his position. Thus it seems they are anxious for opportunities to criticise him individiously. However, he can surely stand their badinage, after having stood that of the opposition press at home about the hydraulic ram story—the sheer invention of some incorrigible wag—with which he was so unmercifully badgered for a year or more. —*Washington Star.*

Cheap Prices in Iowa.—A correspondent of the Rochester Union, writing from Iowa City, says:

"Hard times and low prices" is the common phrase that meets one everywhere Where there is any market, wheat brings the nominal price of from $0 30 to $0 40 per bushel; corn $0 15 per bushel; pork $2 per cwt. These rates are far too low to enable the producer to live and pay as he does for what little money he can loan at 40 *per cent.* per annum. But the people do not despond. There is enough to live on, a good country, and large emigration from the Eastern States expected in the spring.

☞ For the past two or three years our farmers have been crazy to move to Iowa, and many of them sacrificed good farms here for that purpose. We told them at the time they had better remain at home. We do not see what inducement there can be to move to a new country, pay a higher price for land than they can get for their farms here, and then have to sell their produce for less than one-half the Fort Wayne prices, as is the case in Iowa.

A Question of Boundary.—If we are not much mistaken, the question of boundary is likely to cause no little embarrassment, in the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas.—The boundaries fixed by that Constitution, it is said, give Kansas an area sufficient for three or four large States. It is generally believed that Kansas will eventually be a Free State, whatever Congress may do. This being the prospect, the members who represent the Slaveholding interest, will probably make it a condition of their support of the President's policy, that the boundaries shall be reduced; but, if this be done, the act of admission will not conform to the application which it is claimed has been made the people of Kansas. Such a change would be a rejection of the application for admission, on the terms which it was sought, and unless accepted by the people of Kansas, the act of Congress would be of no validity, since that body has no power to compel a Territory to become a State of the Union contrary to the terms of its application for admission —*Toledo Com.*

A Kentucky Anecdote.—A Southern gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a Universalist. On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner: A certain slave had obtained a license of the Babtists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored breathren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, "When God make Adam, he stoop down, scrape up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it a little in he hands, and squeeze it in de right shape and den learn it up against de fence to dry ——."

"Top dere!" said our Universalist darkey. You say dat are de fustest man eber made?"

"Sarten!" said the preacher.

"Den," said the other, "*jis tel a feller whar dat ar fence cum from!*"

"Hush!" said the preacher, "two more questions like dat would spile all de feology in de world."

A Defaulter Absconded.—Jno. W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left Hartford on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock or other speculations. Mr. Seymour was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. Seymour. Neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution suffer, except the Savings Association.

Another Chicago Officer Indicted for Crime.—The Chicago Times gives a long account of the arrest of E. S. Hanson, nephew of Mayor Wentworth and lieutenant of police, on a charge of larceny. Hanson had stolen from a liquor and cigar store baskets of champagne and boxes of cigars, which were traced to houses of an unquestionable character. Three indictments have been found against him. He is the eleventh officer of the present city governmen of Chicago who has been convicted of some grave crime.

☞ The Indiana Journal publishes as a matter of news the fact that publishers of newspapers who enclose prospectuses, handbills, and the like in their regular papers sent by mail, are liable to a fine of five dollars, unless the person to whom these enclosures are addressed choose to pay letter postage. The Journal, it appears, has been invited by the P. M. at Indianapolis to pay for its violations of the law in this respect.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—Mr. Geo Seward, Sec. of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, states that the machinery is being overhauled under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English Government has again granted the use of ships, and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. It is at present intended to take out 2,800 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

Mutiny of Coolies.—A letter has been received from Captain Ryan, of the ship Leon' form Hong Kong for Callao, dated, Nov. 22nd, stating that, on the ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore, Captain Jackson, from Macao October 15th, for Havana, with Coolies mutinied and got possession of the between decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of them. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

☞ A Washington letter-writer closes his epistle as follows:

I have not noticed the gambling hells, lest it should be said that I am attacking the privileges of the representatives of the people."

J. & C. ORFF'S
Old No. 8.

CALL at this celebrated Cheap Store, and examine the new Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing every thing new, good and useful, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

DRY GOODS

In great variety. Silks, De Laines, Merinos, Plaids, and all other Dress Goods of the latest styles.

RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS.

Broadcloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Lynseys, Flannels, &c.

Yard-wide Muslin at 6¼ cents. Beautiful Calicoes at 6¼ cts. Every thing else in proportion.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cutlery, Wood & Willow Ware.

HATS & CAPS.

In short, a full and complete assortment. Every thing sold at the lowest rate, and only One Price—No shaving or deviation from the price asked.

Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce Wanted.
Jones Block, Columbia Street, Sep. 26 1857

NITRATE of silver *Pure* in Pencels and cristals Sulphate of Quinine; Sulphate, Muriate, and Acetate of Morphia; strychnia Veratria, Podophilin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Hydrdate of Potassa, Acetate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.
For sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
Aug. 30. *At Apothecaries Hall.*

NEW LIQUOR STORE.
L. FALK,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 93 Columbia street.

One door east of Meyer & Croter's Drug Store;

IS just opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
French "	Champagne Wine,
Catawba "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St Croix "	Madeira "
Gin	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Schiedam Schnaps.	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give us a call. April 17,'57 tf—42

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,
SUMMER AND WINTER
COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time, perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be *The Best and most complete Cooking Stove* now made, and by a peculiar arrangement or reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove, and the room keept cool and pleasant. A great saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.
For sale by A. B BRANDRIFF,
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove*

LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

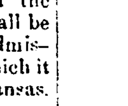
END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

63 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind



HAVE just received the largest and best selected assortment of the following articles, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—
1 Champagne Brandy.
2 French do.
3 Cogniac do. of Rasteau de Segarac, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do.
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 Kummel do.

Gin—Schiedam Shnapps.

Cordials—
Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits

Whiskey—
Rye Whiskey. Monongahla. Bourbon.

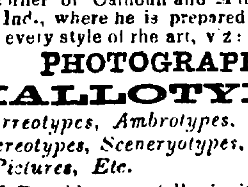
Wines
Haut Sauterne.
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne, Madeira.
Muscat. Sherry. Catawba.
Port Malaga.
Ginger.

Rum—Jamaica. Santa Cruz. Batavia.

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sip.

Also a large assortment of imported and domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.
May 23, 1857. 47

Finest Picture Gallery in the West



REMOVAL.

A. McDONALD would call the attention of his friends, patrons, and the public generally to his NEW ROOMS over Evans & Co's Dry Goods Store, corner of Calhoun and Main Streets, Fort Wayne Ind., where he is prepared to execute Pictures in every style of the art, viz:

PHOTOGRAPHS,
HALLOTYPES,

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Sphereotypes, Sceneryotypes, Patent Leather Pictures, Etc.

Mr McDonald respectfully invites the public to call and examine the superiority of his arrangement for producing pictures of all kinds, at prices varying from

Twenty-five Cts to Ten Dollars,

so that every one may be suited according to his desire or means.

The Reception Room is conveniently situated on the second floor and has two different entrances—one on Calhoun street and the other in Main street.

The Operating Department is on the third floor, and is replete with every convenience for carrying on the business with dispatch, so that no customer may be detained longer than is necessary to furnish a true and perfect picture, and for the accomplishment of which we have a

Mammoth Sky Light,

fitted up on the most perfect plan that experience could devise. Most persons are aware of the importance of a good light in order to succeed in making a good picture, and it is a well known fact to every artist who understands his business, that a well arranged Sky Light is the best apapted to that purpose.

He has spared no pains or expense to make this in every respect

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

and to merit a continuance of that patronage so generally shown him, for the last seven years, in this city, and will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage.
September 19th, 1857.

German Wines!

THE subscriber has just received, direct from Germany, a lot of choice German Wines, selected by himself from the most celebrated vine yards in Germany, and which he can therefore warrant to be

Pure & Genuine,

especially adapted for *Sacramental and Medical purposes.*

Those requiring a good article of Wine, free from adulteration and not mixed with alcohol, are requested to give him a call.
JACOB HOKE.
No. 80 Columbia street. Aug. 22 2p3m8

STONEWARE—a large stock.
We are the exclusive Agents of the Limaville Stoneware Company, the best Ware made in the country. J. & C. ORFF.

SMOKING and Chewing TOBACCO, at ORFF'S.

STARK MILLS BAGS, the best in the United States, without any exception. J. & C. ORFF.

CURTAIN DAMASK—A splendid article, at ORFF'S

HARD TIMES
And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House, which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot, we offer

1000 Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price.
500 Muslin do, at 20 cents, worth 3 shillings.

500	" "	25	"	50 cents.
500	" "	31 cts.	"	56 "
500	" "	37	"	62 "
500	" "	50	"	87 "

1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts, worth 37.
500 Jaconet Bands at 20 cents worth 62
750 do, 2½ yards long, for 80 cents, worth $1,50
100 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts. worth 1 75
475 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts.
500 do at 25 cents, worth $1.00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole raft of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by
Oct 13th WM. T. ABBOTT.
☞ New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

KID GLOVES.

October 3d, 1857.

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by
WM. T. ABBOTT.

IMPERIAL Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Black Teas at ORFF'S.

LE BON TON,
Journal de Modes.

The Cheapest, most practical and reliable Work ever published on Fashion.

EACH number gives four highly-finished Steel Engravings, executed and colored in Paris, besides two full sized imported Patterns, cut of tissue paper; consisting of Cloaks, Basques, Mantillas, Dresses, Sleeves, Waists, Children's Patterns, Bonnets, &c, all of which are correctly cut and explained in each number, besides a letter from Paris each month on Fashion.

"LE BON TON" will be posted to subscribers the 1st of each month on the following terms: One year, monthly, $5; one year bi-monthly, $3. One specimen number will be posted to those that have never seen the work for 25 cents. Send and get a copy, examine it for yourself, and then decide. Its circulation is now increasing over two hundred a month, and it will soon be in every Dress-making and Millinery Establishment in the United States and Canada

☞ All orders must be directed to
S. T. TAYLOR 407 Broadway, N Y.

BROWN Sheeting 3 4, 4 4, 5 4, 6-4, 10 4 Also a good 4 4 at 6 1-4 at ORFF'S

1000 LBS Colored and White CARPET WARP.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—22x32, 22x31, 24x34, 24x36 25x38, 26x40.
Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

TRIMMINGS.—The richest and best assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Braids, Gims, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found at J. & C. ORFF'S.

GAUNTLETS.

LADIES' Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops.
Also Gents Buck and Cloth do, at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, a full supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink—in 25lb 30lb and 60 lb kegs
Calhoun street, Dec. 1856.

EAGLE DRUG STORE.
MEEGAN & NILL,
PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they have opened a DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Main sts.,

opposite Evans' Dry Goods Store, where they intend keeping always on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass Ware,
Perfumery Extracts,
Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes,
Oils, Fancy Articles, &c, &c.

and every approved Article for the Toilet, to suit the most fastidious. They will always keep on hand a PURE and carefully selected stock of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.,

all of which they will guarantee *Pure and Free from Adulteration*, and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, for medical purposes only. In addition to the above, they intend always keeping on hand a large assortment of imported CIGARS of the most favorite or approved brands.

The proprietors would call attention to their carefully selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

for their Plescription Department, which have been selected in the eastern markets, with special care, by one of the firm. To this department they direct the attention of Physicians, it being the object of the proprietors to devote their special care and attention to this branch of business, believing it a desideratum in and about Fort Wayne to know where to get Pure and Unadulterated Medicines; also to know where *Precriptions can be put up with care and neatness.*

Their object will be to protect the professional honor and character of the Physician by putting up such articles as they know to be pure, thereby giving the patient what the Physician intended. While they pledge themselves to the above, they, at the same time, will carefully guard against the many fatal mistakes which daily occur through the negligence or incompetency of Druggists or their Clerks.

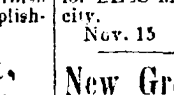
The proprietors would call the attention of COUNTRY PHYSICIANS to their large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c, which they will sell on reasonable terms. While they do not wish to come in unfair competition with their neighbors, yet they say they *will not and cannot be undersold.*

As one of the firm lives on the premises, those requiring medicine at night will be promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS always in attendance at the Eagle Drug Store, or procured when desired.

The Proprietors hope, by special care and attention to their business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
MEEGAN & NILL.
Fort Wayne, April 3, 1857. y40

Ho, for the Farmers!



ALL those that want anything in the line of

SADDLERY

would do well to call on WM. BOWEN & SON, as they have every thing in that line. All their work is made by men and not made by boys. They have the largest stock ever offered in this city.

Shop in the second story of Bowen's Building.

They will sell a BETTER QUALITY of Work for LESS MONEY than any other house in this city.
Nov. 15 y17

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. PARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice.

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS, such as Potatoes Butter Eggs, Fruit, Four, Corn Meal, Dried Beef, Hams, Fish, &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choicest articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Nov. 231. tf—21

Auction and Commission.

THE undersigned Old City Auctioneer has again fitted up his Room on Calhoun street, second door from the corner of Columbia, where he is prepared to attend to selling all kinds of

Goods, Lands, Town Lots, Horses, Wagons, Household Furniture.

He will also attend to PAYING TAXES on Property, and Agency to sell Land.

Liberal advance made on Goods left to Sell at Auction.

Having one of the best stands and rooms in the city, and twenty years experience in the business, he hopes to receive a fair portion of patronage.
E STAPLEFORD, *Auctioneer.*
April 11, 1857. p6m41

HARDWARE,

OLIVER P. MORGAN,

Successor to H. Durrie,

No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON
AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,
Axles ElipticSprings, Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity.

FARMER'S GOODS,

such as Chains of all kinds, Shorels, Spades, Scoops, Forks, Grubbing Hoes Picks, &c., &c.

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes.
DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plateo and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, together with

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind and variety.

He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

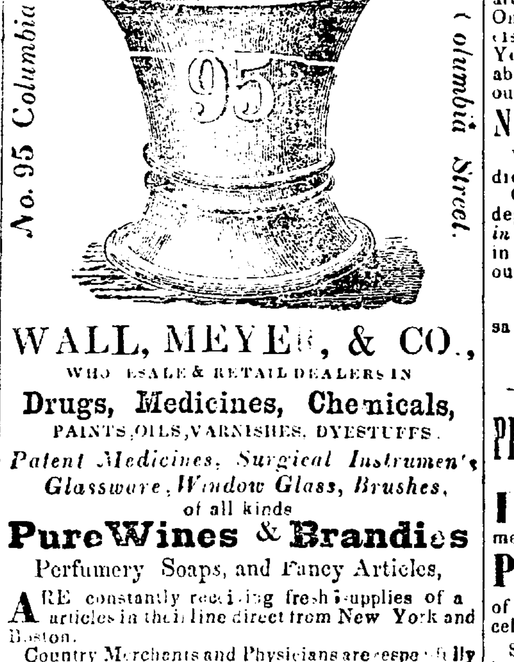
Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.
Dec. 19 1856. y—25

MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at J. U. WINSLOW.

No. 95 Columbia Street.



No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instrumen's Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes, of all kinds

Pure Wines & Brandies

Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall,
83 Columbia Street

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Bark Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Corn Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Etherial and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL by
MEYER & BROTHER,
Druggists, No. 95 Columbia street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY

At Wholesale and Retail.

HILL & JACOBS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a very large and well selected stock, consisting in part of

School Books

of every description used in this vicinity;

Law & Medical Books.

a general assortment;
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
a full supply of all kinds.
Also all the standard POETS.

PAPER—French, English and American Cap and Letter; Bill Paper, Wrapping, Printing, and Hardware do. of all kinds.

PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades and Fire Board Prints—a beautiful assortment.

FANCY ARTICLES for Ladies and Gentlemen: Rose Word and Mahogany Writing Desks, Port Folios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonaies, Gent's Travelling Cases, &c., &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c., of various styles and qualities, from the best manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC, the latest and most popular constantly on hand. Also; Guitar and Violin Strings, &c.

In short, in this establishment, may be found almost every thing, from the penny Toy Book up to a $10 Bible.

We have also, connected with this establishment, a BOOK BINDERY, and are prepared to do Binding of all kinds in as good and workmanlike manner as can be done in any place in the State.—County Officers, in the surrounding counties, are particularly requested to notice this, as we are prepared to do Blank Work in the very best style—Magazines and Periodicals neatly bound on the shortest notice.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are earnestly solicited to give us a call, as our arrangements with Eastern Publishers and Booksellers are such as to enable to sell, at WHOLESALE, on very favorable terms.

By close attention to business, and best efforts to please we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Business Rooms at C. L. HILL'S old stand, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. L. HILL.
February 31, 1857. WM. JACOBS.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!
Two Ways of making Money!!

No. 1,	One Silver Watch..............	$10
2,	One Canary Bird...............	5
3,	One pr Boots made to measure	5
4,	Copy of FortWayne Newspaper tobe selected by the winner..	2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Capt. Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857. The bark must be either

White or Black Oak,

in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on.—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.
January 31st.

DRAKE & BOURIE
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail Provision Emporium to No. 5 Phenix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co., where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,
Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences.

Are Agents for Maltbey's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec. 1, 1856.

HONEY SOAP—A large lot of this popular soap; also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at *Apothecaries Hall.*

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE—Jujube Paste—Lemon, Rose, Banana, Pine-Apple-Liquorice, Hourhound, Wild-Cherry and Iceland Moss Gum Drops for sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioco, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow-root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street.
J. U WINSLOW.

CHLORIDE of Lime and Chloride of Soda, at *Apothecaries Hall,* 83 Columbia st.

COFFEE—Old Gov. Java. 6lbs for a dollar, at J. U WINSLOW'S

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 61 Columbia steet.
J U WINSLOW.

WALL PAPER.

C. L. HILL is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Wall Paper and Bordering of the latest and richest patterns.

ECONOMICAL LAMPS.

THE best Lamp extant for affording a pleasant light for little money; superior to all Oil Lamps and equal to Gas, and cheaper than either. at
May 21. O. P. MORGAN'S.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment:
LOTS 11 and 12 in block 24, Ewing's Addition, (my late residence), price $3,000.
Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr. F. Nirdlinger's) of lot 540, Hanna's addition. Price $1,000.
82 Acres of Land, 1¼ mile from town, adjoining James Embey's farm on the south, and Simon Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $4,000.
80 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne. 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price $2,000.

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.
JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856. tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market.

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State.—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way.

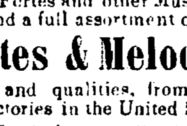
Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers, Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE WAREROOM



HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand. New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.,

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.
Feb. 6, 1856.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.
Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & Co.

BLEACHED Sheeting and Shirting 3 4, 7 8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 9 4 and 10 4 wide at ORFF'S

THE best shilling bleach Muslin in the city, at ORFF'S

TICKINGS, Stripes, Denims, Col'd Cotton Flannels at ORFF'S

IRISH Linens 2s to 10s per yd, at ORFF'S

BROCHE, Stella, Square and Long Shawls at ORFF'S

ALL kinds of Family Groceries at ORFF'S.

CALL at Orff's and see the immense stock of Queensware, &c.

12 CASES PRINTS from 6¼ cts upwards at ORFF'S

6 CASES GINGHAMS by yard or piece, at ORFF'S

4 CASES COTTON FLANNELS by the yard or piece, at ORFF'S

LOAF, Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rico, Coffe and Maple Sugar at ORFF'S.

ROBINSON'S
New Brick Store

At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesale and Retail

Boot & Shoe Manufactory
AND LEATHER STORE

IS the most extensive establishment of the kind in this part of the country.

My Retail Room

is spacious and well filled, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronz French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the FANCY GAITER and STOGA BOOT.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the Jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins
JAMES H ROBINSON
Fort Wayne, Ind, Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
N. McLACHLAN & Co.,

Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,
LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c., &c.
in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs. Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.
Fort Wayne, Ma 10 44

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $12000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from HANGING ROCK metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit.

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition wherever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the signe of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.
September 22d, 1855.

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at BRANDRIFF'S.

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE.—We have five sizes of the Stove, warranted good; also, the Hoosier State takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite, is heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had at BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S.

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at
Sept. 10. BRANDRIFF'S

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of HANGING Rock and the only one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers is a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and can afford them low, considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Box Stove—3 sizes new pattern, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at BRANDRIFF'S

10,000 Lbs. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

SEVEN sizes Fluted Boxes Stoves; very cheap and heavy plated at BRANDRIFF.

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beatiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA.—This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city; it is every thing that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it; the price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS.—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove, got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN and Japaned Ware.—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. *All mending and jobbing done at* BRANDRIFF'S

Summit City Factory,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE are prepared to Manufacture WOOL ON THE SHARE, and CARD, SPIN, FULL and DRESS CUSTOM CLOTH, promptly and in the best style.

Merchan's are invited to examine our Stock of

WOOLEN GOODS,

as we are determined to sell a *Good Article* as low as can be purchased in the East. We have, also, a

Set of Machinery,

and an assortment of

Machine Cards, Comb Plates, Card Cleaners, &c.,

which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
H. RUDISILL & SON.
January 20th, 1855 y29

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE

WASH M'LEAN. P. L WEAVER

WASH. M'LEAN, & Co.,
Boiler Makers,

And Dealers in Second Hand Boilers and Engines, *Congress Street, one door East of Ludlow,* CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Constantly on hand an assortment of new and second-hand Boilers, which they will sell low or exchange for old ones. y—24

1853 1853
FORT WAYNE
STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER JOSEPH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses,

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establishment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch.
Cash paid for old Castings and Brass
Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. v16

HUGH B. REED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Class, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

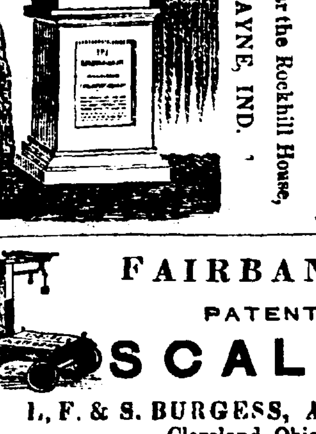
His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.
Fort Wayne, Nov 9 1852 H B R.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns
5 pieces Stair Carpets and Ruggs Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

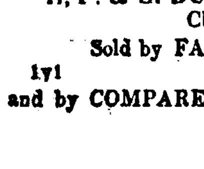
OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width, 4-4, 5-4 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
August 10th, 1855

JAMES HUMPHREY'S



STEAM MARBLE, Free & Lime Stone Works,

On the Canal, near the Rockhill House, FORT WAYNE, IND.



FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES.

L, F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS, Cleveland. Ohio.
Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO.
1y1 189 Broadway, N. Y.
and by COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co.
FORT WAYNE Ind.

If you want to save money, go to ORFF'S.

2 COOP Pails, 3 do, Flour do, Well Buckets, Sugar Boxes, Butter Ladles, Willow Wagons, Wash Tubs, Std. Churns, Cloth Baskets, Market do, Butter Prints, Cloth Pins, Wheelbarrows, Wooden bowls and all kind of Woodware at ORFF'S.

BOYS if you want a nice Sleigh for the Winter go to ORFF'S.

25 WITNESSES;
OR THE
Forger Convicted

Circulation, One Hundred Thousand Copies Weekly. $1 a year.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and

Aseries of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle

when, for 10 successive nights, over

☞ 50,000 people ☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY of the Present Century for
Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bil in existence, and Exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can *see all at a glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published

Also a List of

All Private Bankers in America

A complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Also A SERIES OF

INTERESTING STORIES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE

Describing the most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that country have been so often found.

These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker.

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall st., New York.
1y41is

FORT WAYNE
MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phoenix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts Ft. Wayne

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Book Keeper, has no hesitation in saying the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union.

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practised by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to become much more selfreliant, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West.

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies acquainting themselves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the street, and will remain permanently conected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes, therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship	$35,00
For same with Ornamental Penmanship	3 00

☞ Catalogues sent on application.
C. J. DIETRICH, Prin.
Ft. Wayne, Feb. 16 tf—33

JOHN ORFF S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,

AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,

FORT WAYNE.

THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S. Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 3.

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuffs, an an constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.
ORFF & LACEY.
Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!

South side of **Columbia St.,** *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Gun Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of	1	inch each shot.	
200 "	"	2½	"
300 "	"	5	"
400 "	"	8	"

Aug. 27 SMITH & Co.
y—8

Steam Elevators,

Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane,
FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and all kinds of produce.
Fort Way 18th, 1855. 146

German Books.

FOR Sale at the Farmer's Depot, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Book, Stark's Prayer Book, School Books, Kohlrausch's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Erlanger's edition, 51 volumes, price $20 Wittenberger's edition, $15, Leipsic edition, $26.—Hirsahberger Bible, late edition, $4; Brockhaus Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 15 volumes. And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

These books are all fine editions, and imported direct from Germany. I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book ordered at the shortest notice.
April 28.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at Reduced Prices.

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Stripes, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Crockery and Glass ware, at
Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE'S.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both.—Tea, 50 cts; Molasses 75 cts; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts; Coffee, 12½ cents.

Call in and get a bargain while they are going.
Oct. 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. 18—No 33 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. WHOLE No 1237

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms

Insurance Agency.

A subscriber having received the Agency of the

Etna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300,000,

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Etna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000

MERCHANTS FIRE&MARINE INS.Co

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Capital $100,000

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co.

Ogdensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*

May 17th, 1855. y46

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.

OFFICE—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE—On Calhoun street, one door south of P Kiser's (second story)

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.

OFFICE—Clinton street, two doors south of H Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Securing of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana.

OFFICE—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office

W. S. SMITH. W. W. STEVENS.

SMITH & STEEVENS,

Attorneys at Law.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over

Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated

☞OFFICE—Over City Auction Store 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

No. 2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun Street,

(next door to the Sentinel Office)

p6m19 FORT WAYNE

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. G. W. BOWEN,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

Residence on Birt street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square,

FORT WAYNE, IND

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store

Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M D, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brooks, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged

Dr. W. D. STEWART

WOULD respectfully annouce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue to practice of Medicine an Surgery

Residence north side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church Office on Clinton street, immediately exer the Post Office

May 21, 1857 y41

D. J. HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation Flatulency, Loss of Appetite or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c

All of these ills yield like magic toilts vilifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their convalescence than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in its preparation.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution-destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Anidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetters's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur: therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

Inrecommending to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are of times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for cramps in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice creams, &c, it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it.

One wineglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity if the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will be by giving the Bitters one trial

☞CAUTION.☜

Carefulness should be our study, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, from their medical qualities, become so popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters, and often represented to be the same in virtue as Dr. Hostetter's, palmed upon the public. Be careful of these vilainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles, and covered with the patent metallic cap, stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr. J Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale, at Fort Wayne, by

SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE. WALL & MEYER.
H. B. REED, H. G. WAGNER

Nov 7, 1856 y13

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE firm of B W. OAKLEY & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by B W. OAKLEY, who will pay all demands, and will require prompt settlement of all unsettled matters of the firm.

B. W OAKLEY,
C. B OAKLEY.

Fort Wayne, June 18, 1857.

B. W. OAKLEY

Will give his exclusive attention to the

HARDWARE BUSINESS,

and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices*, and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in his line of business He his prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found

Scythes, Sneths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.

IRON of all sizes.

Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL

Nails. Brads, Spikes, &c.

Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.

Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.

Bench and Moulding Planes

Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, Enameled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.

Machine Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of

Shelf Hardware.

In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.

June 27th, 1857. y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled APOTHECARIES' HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia Street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call

His stock consists of

DRUGS,

French, English and American Chemicals. Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, &c

—also—

BRANDIES AND WINES

of foreign importation, and warranted pure.

Agency of Grum & Simmons's and New York Teeth Manufacturing Co's ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Gold and Tin Foil, Surgical Instruments, &c, &c

☞PRESCRIPTIONS compounded at all hours

March 38. J U WINSLOW.

H WILLIAMS, A C HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard. &c.,

No 85 Columbia street,

FORT WAYNE, IND

MERCHANTS supplied with Groceries of all kinds, on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in *any market*

☞*All orders filled with dispatch.*☜

Jan, 17, 1857. 1y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash, & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

PRODUCE,

Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c

☞We are also Agents for

Fairbank's Celebrated Scales

and

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER,

For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for

Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort-Wayne, & Chicago Railroad

Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857

HILL & JACOBS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers & Stationers,

Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.

Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BOOK BINDING promptly executed

BOOKS!

McDONALD'S TREATISE

On the Law relating to the

Powers & Duties

OF THE

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES

of the State of Indiana.

Just received at HILL & JACOBS'

February 12, Calhoun st

FEVER AND AGUE.

FOREMOST among the various remedies for this disease stands

Dr. Shallenberger's Antidots.

A few doses will cure any ordinary case, and ONE DOSE invariably stops the Chills It contains nothing in the least degree hurtful to the system under any circumstances, and never produces the unpleasant effects that attend the use of Quinine, and other agents in general use. It cures every form of the disease, and is the original and only antidote for malaria

Ask for Dr Shallenberger's Fever and Antidote, and be sure you get PILLS.

Sold by respectable Druggists everywhere.

PRICE $1 50

Sole Proprietors, A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail Agents,

WALL, MEYER & CO.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 7, 1857 6m6

HUMPHREY & HURD,

Carpenters and Joiners,

HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern, that they manufacture to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds Window Sash*, and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity, they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. Give us a call.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41

BLINDS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places, and their agents here represent their work *cheaper* than any made here. To those in want of such articles, we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all the time* with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call. HUMPHREY & HURD.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J U WINSLOW.

83 Columbia street.

CARPETS- 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Cloth.
10 " Floor Matting
H R. SCHWEGMAN.

$2,000.—AGENTS WANTED, either Ladies or Gentlemen, in every town and count in the United States, to engage in a genteel business by which they can make from $1000 to $2000 a year. For particulars, adress, enclosing stamp,

S A DEWEY & CO.,
3m5 Box 181, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO

Railroad Company

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,

And all places West and South-West,

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.

GOING WEST

PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	1st Express	2d Express
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2.15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	2 00 P M	10 20 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	9.15 P M	5 45 A M	5 45 A M
REACH CHICAGO.	5 35 A M	2.00 P M	

The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgg at 2 15 P M.

All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois*, and *St. Louis.*

Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E. R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express	Mail.
From Chicago,	6 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT. WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5.30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1.00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 00 A M	8 50 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Trains from St Louis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections a Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St. Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6 30 A M, 1 36 P M, and 6 05 P M.

Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 AM and 5 00 P M.

☞*Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.*

☞For tickets and further information apply to A T Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger Station, Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal,; R F Patrick, No. 30 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line

☞All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Remember above is *leaving* time,

J J. HOUSTON, Gen Pas'ger Agent.
D. W. ROSS, Pass'ger Ag't Chicago.
JOS H, MOORE, SUPERINTENDENT

Jan 25th, 1858. y51

New and Direct Route

FROM

Toledo to St. Louis,

Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.

TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD

No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.

ON and after Monday, October 26th, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:

GOING WEST,

Mail Express..... 7.10 A.M.
New York & St Louis Express.... 7 20 P.M

GOING EAST,

New York & St Louis Express.... 4.30 A.M
Mail Express-to..... 12 45 P.M.

Passengers by either of those trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at State Line with Great Western Railroad, for *Springfield, Naples, Decatur*, &c.

The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceeded by any route to S. Louis.

The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A M, connects at Peru with Morning Train of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad for Indianapolis, and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A M. make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, for *Cleveland, Dunkirk Buffalo, Albany, New York* and *Boston*

☞FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.

GEO H BURROWS, Gen Sup't.

Toledo, Oct. 24, 1857

1858. 1858.

J. B. HILL, A. M. ORBISON

HILL & ORBISON,

(Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,)

Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS

FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

SATTINETTS, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Bombazines, at ORFF'S

LINEN Fable Cloths, Diapers, Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE,

By PHILO RUMSEY,

Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

January 20th, 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,

Formerly Palo Alto

H. B. GARTIN Proprietor,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.

☞Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. y2

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

FORT WAYNE, IND

JONAS W. TOWNLEY. ROBERT TOWNLEY.

Groceries by Canal.

10 hds SUGAR,
10 bbls crushed and pulv'd do,
20 bbls coffee do,
50 bbls Molasses,
10 boxes Tobacco,
50 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Saleratus,
30 chests Tea of the best quality,

with a full assortment of choice Groceries of all descriptions. For sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by H R. SCHWEGMAN.

Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale the BRICK HOUSE, with TWO LOTS, adjoining the residence of J. L Williams on Wayne Street.

Apply to J. L. WILLIAMS or P. HOAGLAND.

Jan. 26th, 1857. A. COMSTOCK. tf—13

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States:

I have received from J Calhoun, Esq., president of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for their action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr Calhoun, dated at Lecompton on the 14th ultimo, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government; but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavoured to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation—between those who retain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renowned and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority They have all the time been endeavoring to bring to subvert it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so called Topeka Constitution, in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2d, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka legislature with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war with Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him request ng General Harney to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city"

In the governor's despatch of July 15th he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities, or countries, where the republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hotbed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so called Topeka State legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send the communication immediately by mail. I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and than the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. lane under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so called free-State party into volunteers, and take the names of all who refuse enrolment The professed object is to protect the polls, at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State legislature."

"The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the free-State conservatives into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such men by Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization," &c., &c.

In the governor's despatch, of July 27th, he says that "Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other despatches of General Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Cass, of the 9th December last, that the "important step of calling the Legislature together after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress that an elect on which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free-State, according to their own professed desire could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed!

The truth is, that, up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th December, to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence contains an open defiance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which framed the constitution at Topeka orginated with the people of Kansas Territory They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State legislature Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceedings revolutionary."

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any greivance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognise only other constitution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this, not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognised the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress to form a State constitution, is to clear for argument. For Congress, "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their constitution, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the constitution of the United States:" and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution in their own way without an express authority from Congress appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self government. This would be to adopt not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose, the territorial legislature, in 1855, passed a law, "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution" at the general election to be held in October, 1856. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a convention, the territorial legislature on the 27th day of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. "Every *bona-fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one; and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, provision was made for the registry of the qualified votes; and in pursuance thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty one voters were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address, on the 27th May last, he informed them that under our practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves That convention is now alleged to be elected by you under the call of the territorial legislature, created and still recognised by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law with full power to make such an enactment The territorial legislature, then in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognised in my instructions from the President of the United States"

The governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequences if they should not participate in the election "The people of Kansas, then, (he says,) are invited by the highest authority known to constitution to participate, freely and fairly, in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound, under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognised by Congress must have been abandoned Congress had adjourned on the 3d March previous, having recognised the legal existence of the territorial legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representative, under a territorial law, had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequence of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of a more deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka The election was, therefore, suffered to pass by default: but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote, can never justly complain

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of the established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot box; and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and, having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivel the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what concerns, was not a subject which attracted any attention In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believe and still believe that, under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit the this all-important question of slavery to the people It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign powers to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore in this case, is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws, according to their own pleasure.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Here again, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did, on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and for members of the legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to redress themselves and punish these detestable but too common crimes without any outside interference

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member to represent them in Congress members of the State legislature, and other State officers.

They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form

It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the question. This will carry out the great principle of non intervention recognised and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories, leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always excited a baleful influence throughout the whole country

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the territorial legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were at the very same time and place recognising its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, which was hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts, which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles in American freedom, and are recognised I believe in some form or other, by every State constitution and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognise them, I can perceive no objection to such a course This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen,

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

The President's Kansas Message will be found on our first page, and is worth an attentive perusal. The president gives his views boldly and clearly, and without dictating to Congress what course they should pursue, states his own convictions strongly in favor of accepting the Lecompton constitution. He gives a faithful review of the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton constitution, and of the insurrectionary proceedings of the rebels who have kept Kansas in a turmoil. He shows that the convention was legally constituted with power to form a constitution, and discharged that duty; and that whatever objections be now urged to that instrument, the safest and most proper course would be for Congress to recognize it, and leave the people hereafter to make such changes and amendments to it as they see fit, or as may be necessary to make it conform to their feelings and wishes.

It is an able and judicious message, presenting the question to Congress and its true and proper light, and in a spirit of moderation and conciliation. Whatever the result, the President will enjoy the proud consciousness that he has faithfully and wisely performed his duty in the premises, and will merit the approbation of his fellow citizens.

KANSAS.—The affairs of this troublesome territory still engross a much larger share of our columns and of the public attention than they are entitled to; and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to announce that the question was settled. We should not care much how, so long as it was settled and done with, and we could be relieved of this eternal din of Kansas, Kansas! We desire to see it admitted as a state at the earliest practical moment, and we fully agree with the President that this can be most readily effected by admitting it with the Lecompton Constitution. Let it once be admitted as a state, and then the difficulty will be localized and no longer divert the attention of Congress from other and more important matters. Admit it as a state, and then if its citizens are not satisfied with their constitution, they can alter it to suit themselves, without troubling the country, or making dissentions in better and more peaceable and law-abiding states. If then they choose to quarrel and fight among themselves, let them do so—it is their own business, and we have no right to interfere. Non-intervention could then be practically carried out.

The President's Message on the subject, after a hard struggle in the House, has finally been referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into every thing that has transpired in Kansas, from the election of constable to the adoption of the constitution. The friends of the President wished it referred to the committee on territories; but Mr. Douglas' friends and the republicans succeeded by three majority in referring it to the select committee. The fact of the republicans, who have so zealously and bitterly opposed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, voting with Mr. D's. friends affords some reason to doubt whether his present course is not an abandonment of the doctrine which the democrats fought so hard to maintain. The instructions given to this committee savor much more of congressional interference than of popular sovereignty, and as such we can easily account for the support they received from the republicans, but with the democrats the case is different. Frauds of the grossest kinds have doubtless been committed in Kansas—its whole history is little else; and few if any of its public men, of any party, seem as if they could do anything fairly, honorably, or in accordance with law. All this we are willing to admit; but we contend it is a matter for the people of that territory to rectify. They are the sovereigns, and any interference by Congress is a gross violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

It is said that several members voted for this reference of the message who will vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, when that question comes directly up, and that the measure will undoubtedly carry. We hope this may be so; for as we before said we are anxious to see the question settled and done with. It is time to stop congressional interference, recognize the sovereignty of Kansas, and allow its people to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Another Row in Congress!

The House of Representatives remained in session the whole of Friday night last, and as a natural consequence had a fight. Mr Keitt of S. Carolina and Mr Grow of Pa. were the principal actors in this disgraceful scene, but a number of the friends of each "pitched in," and at one time there was a fair prospect of a general melee and free fight, more befitting Donnybrook Fair than the Hall of a deliberative body representing a nation like the United States. Full particulars will be found in another column.

Such scenes are a disgrace to our Congress, and through them to our country. They deserve the severest reprobation, and the actors in them ought to be expelled from the seats they are unworthy to fill. Night sessions with their usual concomitants of drunkenness and rowdyism, almost invariably lead to such outbreaks, and should be discountenanced.

Bank of Pennsylvania.—An investigation into the affairs of this bank shows that the entire capital, $1,875,000, has been sunk and lost. Mr. Allibone, the President, is indebted to the bank $500,000, not more than $100,000 of which can be recovered. He lent his brother $100,000 without security, which is all lost; and other friends larger amounts, which is in the same predicament.

The Directors' report shows a deficiency of $1,319,478 75, or, in other words, for that amount of the property of the bank the Board were unable to find among its assets any representative whatever.

Poor-house Burnt—Six Paupers Perished!—The Ashtabula Co. Ohio, poor-house was set on fire on Tuesday week by one of the inmates, a woman named Morrison, and totally destroyed. Six persons persons perished. The woman escaped, but was afterwards arrested, and committed for trial.

Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.—Hon J. W. Borden, the newly appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, leaves here to day for the scene of his labors. He takes with him the warmest regards of our citizens and of the large circle of friends to whom his uniform kindness and goodness of heart endeared him. We wish him a safe and pleasant trip, and a honorable and agreeable career as representative of the United States to the Court of King Kamehamaha.

A number of his friends assembled at the St. Charles Saloon last night to bid him a farewell, and express their mingled feelings of regret at losing him from among us, and of satisfaction at the honorable position assigned him. Oysters and other delicacies of the season, with a moderate allowance of sparkling champaigne were freely discussed; wit, sentiment, good feeling, and eloquence abounded, and after bidding a cordial farewell to their old and well-tried friend the company dispersed.

We regret our limits will not allow us to notice this truly friendly and pleasant party at greater length. It would be unjust, however, to neglect to pay a just tribute to the courteous proprietors of the St. Charles, Messrs. Peck & Reed, for the sumptuous viands they prepared, and the attention they showed their guests. They keep an orderly, respectable and well conducted establishment, where gentlemen can at any time procure refreshments without the least danger of encountering or being annoyed by drunken loafers and blacklegs. Such an establishment deserves patronage.

The Noble & Lagrange Regulators having performed their task and rid themselves entirely of the gang who have so long infested their neighborhood, have peaceably disbanded. They captured a splendid press at the house of Perry Randolph, on Pretty Prairie, in Lagrange, but have not yet discovered the plates of the counterfeits it was designed to print. Randolph escaped.

Altogether, 53 arrests were made, one of whom, a Dr Sutton of Lagrange Co committed suicide by taking laudanum; 35 have been committed to jail or held to bail, and the remainder discharged. Several others have left the country, and it is believed the entire gang is now broken up and driven out of that part of the country.

The men engaged in this work of regeneration richly deserve the thanks of the community for the thorough manner in which they have discharged their duty, and for the moderation and fairness which has marked all their proceedings.

LECTURE.—Thos F Meagher, the Irish patriot, one of the most brilliant and eloquent speakers in the country, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, the 24th inst, in Colerick's Hall.—Subject—*St Patrick's Day*, and national anniversaries generally. This will be one of the richest treats ever afforded our citizens. Mr M's acknowledged talents and deserved reputation, together with the attractive subject on which he proposes to lecture, must ensure him a large audience. Tickets 25 cents.

Dramatic Reading.—Mrs MACREADY, the celebrated actress and dramatic reader, will favor our citizens with one of her highly popular readings from the Dramatists and Poets, some evening next week. This lady's performances every where elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic commendations. The New York Spirit of the Times says:

"Her style of reading is original and very effective, combining the impassioned expression of the stage with the chaste and intellectual power of didactic elocution. We were especially struck with the variety of characters in which she showed distinguished excellence; she is equally at home in the tragic and comic role. Her rendering of a scene between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth was sufficiently intense to do justice to the darkest passion; while her gay and graceful ease in Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, gave a highly favorable specimen of her talent in light comedy."

The Boston Atlas says, "Her success has been unparalleled since the day of Fanny Kemble."

With such commendations and hundreds more, still more flattering, might be added, we risk nothing in saying that Mrs Macready is deserving the patronage of all our citizens who can appreciate genius, or enjoy a highly intellectual performance.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Indiana State Board of Agriculture have published a pamphlet report of the examining committee on the specimens of Sugar exhibited at their late annual meeting, together with the statement of the exhibitors, and a brief report of the proceedings of the Sugar Growers Convention held in Springfield, Illinois. The pamphlet contains much useful information, and should be read by all who cultivate the Chinese Cane. Copies can be had, gratis, of Mr. D. F. Comparett, Secretary of the Allen County Agricultural Society.

Col. F. P. Randall has brought from Kentucky a bushel of well ripened Sorghum Seed, which he will divide with such of his brother farmers, as will give him an early call.

It is now satisfactorily proved that the cane can be profitably raised here; that sugar of excellent quality can be made from it, and that it yields a large quantity of very superior molasses. We hope to see our farmers, generally, go into its cultivation, and anticipate that the day is not far distant when the large amount now paid by our citizens for sugar may be kept at home, and circulated among our farmers, instead of southern planters and eastern dealers.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. P. S. Underhill, who keeps on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Monuments, Tombstones, Mantlepieces, and other articles in Marble. He has recently purchased the entire stocks of Marble of Mr J. Humphrey, and Mr. J. Brown, which added to his own, makes his assortment one of the largest and best in the State. Some of his monuments are truly beautiful and show an artistic skill and taste scarcely to be expected outside of the larger cities. Persons desiring anything in this line may depend upon suited, and on reasonable prices, if they give Mr. Underhill a call.

☞ Travellers visiting Indianapolis would do well to stop at the *Palmer House*, now kept by J. D. CARMICHAEL. It has lately been enlarged, and has been newly furnished by the present proprietor. We notice our brethren of the press who have visited the capital all speak in the highest terms of praise of the present enterprising and attentive landlord, and describe the Palmer as one of the best houses in the West. The price of boarding has been reduced to $1 50 per day—which is far lower then we have been accustomed to pay in that city.

☞ The February number of LE BON TON, *Journal de Modes, and Monthly Report of Paris London, and New York Fashions*, contains four splendidly colored plates of fashions, engraved in Paris expressly for this work; also, two full sized patterns—one for a ladies' cloak, and the other a child's basque—accompanied by full printed directions; with a general report of fashions for the months. With every number, besides the plates, two or more full-sized patterns cut in tissue paper, are sent. To dressmakers this work must be indispensable, and every lady who makes her own dresses, or wishes to keep posted in the fashions, ought to take it.

Published monthly at $5,00 per annum; or every two months at $3,00 S. T. Taylor, publisher, 407 Broadway, New York.

To buy Goods Cheap, go to P PIERR'S store, under the Sentinel Office. He does business on the ready pay system, and is thereby enabled to sell at a small advance on first cost. He has a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, queensware, & all of which he offers at the very lowest prices. He sells 12lbs of choice New Orleans sugar for $1 00—as good an article as can be found in the town, and every thing else proportionably low.

Our European Correspondence.

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 8TH, 1858.

MR. THOS. TIGAR:

Dear Sir—In my last, I spoke of Mayence, which we found to be a very handsome city. We arrived there in a lovely October evening, and enjoyed two of the most beautiful moonlight nights we ever saw; nearly as light as day, giving us a magnificent view of the Rhine, and the river Maine, at its junction with the former. Had we a spark of romance in our nature, we should have been enthusiastic with the scene presented. Our sober Hoosier habits enabled us to view it with calmness, but also with great pleasure, while some others of our party, were, in raptures. This City is now owned by the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and is the most important town, in his dominions. It is the strongest fortress in the German confederation, is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops, in equal numbers, and commanded by a Governor chosen alternately from each nation. On the Quay, near where we landed, the first object which struck our attention was three large red sand-stone buildings, the ancient palace of the Electors of Mayence, now converted into a Museum. We found the Cathedral a large building also of red sand-stone, nearly blocked up by very ordinary buildings. It is built in the massive round arch style—began in the tenth and finished in the eleventh century. It suffered much from the bombardment, by the Prussians in 1793; as also, by being turned into a magazine and barracks, by the French in 1813. The Chapel on the south side has a most wonderful and rich painted glass windows. The interior of this Cathedral, is filled with monuments of the electors of Mentz. They had the right to crown the German Emperors. The tomb of one of those Archbishops which we saw had a figure representing him, crowning the Emperor Henry the 7th. There are numerous other monuments said to be executed with great skill in point of art; one of which was specially pointed out to us, as that of Estrada, third wife of Charlemagne. She was not buried there but in a church now destroyed, from which her monument was removed. Another tomb was also presented to us, of a minstrel, commonly called "Praise the Ladies," from the manner in which he wrote of them. He was a Canon of Mentz Cathedral, said to be a most worthy man, and a great favorite with the gentler sex. Such was their admiration and devotion to him, that his bier was supported and borne to the grave by eight ladies of distinction, bathing it with their tears. There is also a red sand-stone monument erected to St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, and first Archbishop of Mentz, an Englishman by birth, of noble and wealthy parents. He became a Monk of the Benedictine order, and left his native country with eleven others of the same order to preach the Gospel to the barbarous nations. In the course of his mission, tradition if not history says, he converted 100,000 souls. His missionary labors lasted 30 years, extending from the Rhine to the Elbe, from the Alps to the Ocean.

In this Cathedral are preserved two very ancient chalices, said to be of the tenth century, a curious sample of what was described to us as Byzantine art. In the Museum there are many antiquities found in the vicinity, such as altars, tablets and inscriptions in which the names of the Roman Legions once stationed on this spot are said to be commemorated. There are also some capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Engelham, as also a model of the double stone bridge Napoleon Bonaparte propo ed to throw across the Rhine.

This city has been from early times a frontier fortress; it owes its existence to a camp formed by the Romans under Druses, which he immediately converted into a stronghold against the Germans. It very early became the most important of that chain of forts which he caused to be built along the Rhine, and which afterwards became the points where most of the large towns were erected which still exist on that river. Many of the houses show evident signs of its having suffered from wars and bombardments.

It was a citizen of this city, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of those highway robbers (Knights as they were called) the remains of whose strongholds we see every where on the continent—by a confederation of the cities leading to the formation of the Rhenish league. Mentz was also as you are well aware, the cradle of the art of printing—the birth place of John Guttemberg the inventor of moveable types. In 1837 a bronze statue of him was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre, the expences of which were raised by subscriptions from all parts of Europe.

From Mayence we went by railroad to Frankfort on the Maine, reaching there in one and a half hours. This latter is a free city as it is called. It is the seat of the German Diet, and is situated on the river Maine. It is said to contain 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are said to be Jews, and is the birthplace of the Rotchschilds, one branch of which family still resides here. Several residences inhabited by their Bankers and Merchant Princes may truly be called palaces. In the old town many of the houses plainly show their antiquity—old wooden buildings overhanging their basement stories.

The Cathedral is remarkable for its great antiquity, and also on account of being the spot where the Emperors of Germany were crowned. It contains a curious group of old painted sculpture, which we were told, was of the twelfth century. It was here St. Bernard preached with such success the crusade to an enthusiastic multitude. The Emperors were crowned in what was called the election chapel. The chair in which they sat at church is still to be seen and two stools used by the electors are also preserved there.

In the town house is seen the apartment where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by Kings and Princes. There are the portraits, 25 in number, of these Emperors; under each is the motto, which was adopted by that Emperor at his coronation. At the end of the hall is the beautiful historical painting of the Judgment of Solomon. There are a great many other paintings, the gifts of noble and private citizens, said to be of great merit. The Church of St. Leonhard's, near the river, was shown to us as the spot where the palace of the Emperor Charlemagne stood where he assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire. Above the old bridge over the Maine stands the statue of that Emperor.

This city possesses great wealth; many of her citizens have vested largely in the bonds of railroads in our country. Some whom I met inquired particularly about the New Albany and Salem railroad in our State, with the management of which they are very much dissatisfied, particularly complaining of the President; whether they have grounds sufficient for their dissatisfaction I cannot say. I most assuredly regret any distrust should exist, or rather, that any good grounds should occasion it, (if any does) for with many of the Germans of wealth, our country seemed to be assuming the safest field for profitable investment until the recent crisis. I cannot refrain from again expressing my regret that the managers of our corporations are sometimes far from being what they ought. If they had conducted their affairs prudently and honestly there would have been no trouble in finding capital sufficient to carry on such works as were truly of public utility—any that would offer a reasonable expectation of paying dividends. I regret that too many of the officers of railroads, banks, and other corporations proved themselves unworthy of the trusts reposed in them. It seems to me the man who uses improperly the funds of others under his control, by speculating in stocks, in dissipation of any kind, or in any way perverts them from their legitimate use, is unworthy of his liberty.

I would, if I could, make all such offenses penal, and send the offenders to the penitentiary for life. I have no patience with such scoundrels. The poor, deluded, ignorant man, who steals an axe or ham of meat, is looked upon as a villain, and is severely punished; while the President and the cashiers of Banks, receivers of public funds, or officers of corporations, who squander by thousands the money entrusted to their care, too frequently find the sympathy of freinds: are seldom punished; often viewed as smart fellows, and again receive employment. There is in this something radically wrong, showing a bad state of public morals, which every citizen ought to endeavor to have remedied.

Truly yours,
A. H.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

HOUSE—Mr. Harris, of Ill., withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and after some remarks, submitted a resolution referring the message and the Lecompton constitution to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts which have transpired since the formation of the constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker said that Mr. Harris could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes' motion to refer the message to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr Harris believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the facts of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. Clingman moved an adjournment.

Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations of "No, no," Great disorder prevailed.

The House, by yeas and nays, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight.

Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Campbell, amid confusion, proposed that the several motions for adjournment be withdrawn, and the House came to a direct vote on the pending proposition respecting the message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no," "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. Keitt moved an adjournment.

Mr Stanton raised a point of order.

Mr. Cobb asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. Warren, this being Friday, moved that the private calander be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall, The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so.

A motion was made from the democrats for an adjournment, impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Seward, in a loud voice, said—"It's too late."

The motion was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. Cobb from voting.

Mr. Houston said—"That being an important question, I'll move a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country."

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, called Mr. Houston to order.

The House, at five o'clock, again refused to adjourn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. Campbell again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise, that all the question be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the proposition to refer the message. [Laughter]

The Speaker thought it hardly in order.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

The House continued disorderly, not one half the members being in their seats. At 7 o'clock both parties were still holding out and trying to adjourn.

Fight in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 6.

The House was in session all nihgt, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, eating, smoking, sleeping, &c.

At about half past one, a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a member and a witness:

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks

Mr. Keitt said: "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House."

Mr Grow responded, "This is a free Hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases".

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said: "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?"

Mr Grow replied: "I mean just what I say, this is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said: "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, "saying I shall occupy such place in this Hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The reporter adds: The respective freinds of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, was conspiciously among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imparatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace or officers, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, at which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. Further difficulties are apprehended.

From four till six and a half o'clock the time was wasted on the rival motions. At that hour, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourned till Monday next, when the subject under consideration—the Kansas message—shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending question shall be taken, without any further delay being occasioned by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.

In the Senate the President's Message was referred to the Committee on Territories. The proposition to instruct the Committee was lost by six majority.

In the House, in accordance with the resolution passed on Friday night, votes were taken upon the several propositions for the reference of the President's Message. Mr Stephens' proposition to refer it to the Committee on Territories was first acted upon and lost. Yeas 113, nays 114. The amendment of Mr Harris, of Illinois, to the resolution of Mr Hughes was then adopted by year 114. nays 111. The resolution of Mr Hughes, referring the Message to a special committee of 13. to be appointed by the Speaker, with the amendment of Mr Harris, was then passed by a vote of 115 to 111, showing in a test vote an anti Lecompton majority of four in the House.

The following is the resolution of Mr Harris as finally adopted:

That the message of the President concerning the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker;

That said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed;

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of government; and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas;

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid, and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting, and in each county in the Territory;

The apportionment of delegates to said convention among the different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law;

The names of the delegates to said convention and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast, and whether said constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said convention;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last for and against said constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast;

That said committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal;

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country—

And that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

[Messrs Davis, Foley, Niblack, and English, democrats, of Indiana, voted for Mr. Harris' amendment to refer to a select committee with instructions]

Mr Keitt arose to a personal explanation, saying that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session on Friday were broken in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for violating its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever responsibility was properly attached to that act belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in an expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr Grow said that he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to a Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among the law makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet right. Self defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under circumstances whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict. For this he tendered to the House, most cherrfully, whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of Hon. James W. Grimes, the new Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Douglas attempted to bring up his Kansas resolution.

Mr. Davis objected, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to give reasons why the resolution should be ordered now.

Mr. Davis objected to a discussion of the question when

Mr. Douglas fired up, claiming the right to discuss the object, from the practice of the Senate in other cases. He then proceeded, with his remarks, referring in strong terms, to the fraudulent election returns in Kansas, and claiming the right of Senators to demand an immediate investigation as to the facts.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Davis called him to order several times.

The chair permitted Mr. Douglas to proceed.

Mr. Mason, interrupting, said, "The resolution shall never pass by any aid of mine."

Mr. D—"That's frank."

He then proceed, when Mr. Mason again objected.

Mr. D. called for the yeas and nays

Ayes—23 Nays—24

The Army bill was then debated by Mason and Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following as the committee under the resolution of Mr Harris, of Ill. to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and Lecompton constitution, with instructions: Messrs Harris, Ill., Stephens, Ga., Morrill, Vt., Letcher, Va., Wade, O., Quitman, Miss., Winslow, N. C., Bennett, N. Y., White, Pa., Waldbridge, Mich., Anderson, Mo., Stevenson, Ky., Adrain, N. J., Buffington, Mass. and Russell, N. Y.

[The Committee is composed of 8 Lecompton and 7 Anti-Lecompton men.]

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for the army in Utah.

Mr. Evans reported a resolution making appropriation for printing the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case.

Mr Doolittle offered an amendment to the effect that in passing this resolution, the Senate does not mean to endorse the Dred Scott Decision, and called for the ayes and nays which resulted as follows: Yeas 19; nays 22.

Mr Broderick voted nay.

Absentees: Messrs. Bates, Bell, Clark, Crittenden, Douglas, Johnson of Arkansas; Reid, Stewart, and Thompson, of Ky.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.

Gen Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public respecting Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with friends, and may say so in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution, but was defeated; and then went for a vote on the Slavery article; and that there was an attempt to practice a deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that corrections give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of the opinion that this leaves no room for contention.

There is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senae from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper, anything in the Lecompton Constitution notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

The Herald correspondent says that Mr. Speaker Orr, will not be prepared to announce the names of the committee of fifteen, as called for by the resolution of Mr. Harris, until tomorrow. The majority will be men not opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution It is pretty certain that the Lecompton constitution will pass. I am informed, on the very best authority, that quite a number who voted for the reference to the special committee, will vote for its admission on its final passage.

Official information has been received that a Free State Legislature and Free State officers have elected in Kansas.

It is understood that the Senate will take up, immediately, the Kansas business, and pass a bill for the admission of that State, probably at the same time with Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Senate committee on Territories, had under consideration, this morning, the President's Kansas message, and the Lecompton constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House, called to night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the absence of several gentlemen who desire to be present.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.

The Senate Committee on territories will make three reports on Lecompton. The majority will report in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr Douglas will report against the admission until the Constitution is submitted to the people of Kansas, whole Collamer and Wade will also submit a report adverse to the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to day in reference to the business before Congress, at which Douglas, Brederick and Stuart were formally read out of the party. It is generally conceded that the army bill, now before the Senate will pass that body by one or two majority.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., arrived last night.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 23.—Breadstuffs Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour neglected. Wheat quiet and 1d a 2d lower on Tuesday, and on Friday red wheat was stiff, at a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Indian corn slow at last quotations. They quote as follows,—Flour Western 22s a 23s 6d, Ohio via the north, 25s a 25s 6d; via New Orleans, 27s. Wheat—red 6s a 6s 6d for western; choice scarce, and would bring 7s; white 7s a 7s 7d and 7s 9d for choice, in retail. Pork firm but quiet Bacon firm, and holders demanding a slight advance. Old dull. Beef at full prices, and in better demand. Lard more inquired for, 52 a 53s; some prime new sold at 54s 6d. Tallow rather better. Ashes steady, 32s 9d 33s for pots 32 a 33s for pearls. Sugars more active, 6d a 1s higher. Congons in fair request at 1s 1½d Linseed oil quiet 30s 6d a 31s. Consols closed for money 95⅛ a 95¼, and for account 95⅜ a 95½.

The Bank of England rates remains unchanged. The bullion had increased £1,080,000. The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

London—Coffee is in good demand at an advance of 2 a 3s, and even more on finer sorts, but at the close prices were not maintained.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4½ per cent.

There is no further intelligence from Oude.

The Fernhabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed; after two engagements—their guns being all captured.

Communication between Bombay and Calcutta had been established.

The government despatches report the defeat of the insurgents at two or three points, by a small force under Col. Seaton.

Dates from Hong Kong, Dec 15th, had been received per telegraph.

The island at Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French admiral had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton River on the part of the French.

Lord Elgin's ultimatum has been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

A doubtful report is, that the American Commodore has been accepted by the English as a mediator.

A march on Pekin is contemplated, if the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms.

There have been heavy gales off the English coast; but no damage to American vessels reported.

The festivities in honor of the Princess Royal's marriage were progressing.

The number of wounded by the attempted assassination of Napoleon, is about 150. Six are dead. It was repopted that one of the four Italian principals, under arrest, had revealed everything.

It was said that the British government had been called upon to expel Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc.

Napoleon opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech. After local matters, he alluded to the fact of the French navy co-operating with the English in China.

He considers liberty without constraint impossible while obstinate factions exist, and that an excessive perogotive is not the present danger, but rather the absence of representative laws. He concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from the recent attempted assassination.

The Russian government has aggreed to allow a French commission to sit in Belgium, to inquire concerning the refugees there, and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona, and their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison.

Many were killed, and others made prisoners.

The dignity of Baronet has been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the Lieut. General's widow has been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she could have enjoyed if her husband had survived.

Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.

The steamship Indian Capt Jones, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Her dates are consequently four days later than those by the Arabia at New York.

Great Britain.—The marriage of Prince Frederica William, of Prussia, was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St James palace, on the 26th or January according to the programme. Immense crowds cheered the Royal party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned. After the marriage, the young couple started for Windsor. The Queen, in London, gave a grand State Concert at Buckingham Palace, on the eve of the wedding day. The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Operations on the Leviathan were resumed on the 23d and 25th ult., and the ship was moved forward about 9 feet each day. During the proceedings, an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing men engaged on it in various directions, severely injuring several.

France.—The American vessel Adriatic, which came in collision with the steamer Lyonnaise, was captured in the gulf of Spezzia, by a French war steamer, and taken back to Marseilles. The captain was put in irons. Congratulatory addresses continued to flow in upon Napoleon.

A proposition to divide the Empire into four military departments, to be commanded by Generals, is being entertained by the French Government.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Our market for flour and wheat has been very dull during the past few days, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices would have to be submitted to. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal flour at 22 a 23s, which is a decline of 6d per bbl; Balt. and Philad. 24s; and Ohio at 25s a 27s. Wheat is limited request, and the quotations per Arabia have been barely maintained; American red sells at 6s a 6s 2d, and white at 7s 4d a 7s 9d, for choice descriptions. Indian corn has been in better demand, market closing very firm at 6d a 1s above the prices of last Friday; mixed is quoted at 32s 6d; white 36 a 37s, and yellow at 33s 6d.

Provisions continue quiet. Beef is steady at last market rates. Pork is dull without change. Bacon is quiet, but not lower. Lard is steady at former prices.

Yankee Cunning and Trickery.—High indignation has been provoked in France by the captain of the Adriatic, the American ship which ran against and sunk the French screw steamer Lyonnais a year or more ago, on the ocean.

The captain of the former vessel inhumanly proceeded on his voyage, without an inquiry as to the consequences to the French vessel; and on his arrival at port he made no mention of the occurrence. He went to Marseilles in the pursuit of business, and she was there seized by the French authorities, but afterwards discharged. She was again seized upon a second demand. Subsequently, however, the captain, in violation of his arrest, put to sea, without clearance or other papers, thereby stealing his vessel out of the custody of the law, which had condemned it to be sold. To effect this trick, which, by the Code Napoleon, is theft—and if he is caught in France, or sent back, he will find it so—he conspired with a Captain Smith, whose vessel, the Meagher, had been sequestered for debt. The latter vessel was placed alongside of the Adriatic, and the cargo transferred to that vessel. When the double fraud had been consummated the Adriatic, which was hailed, and represented by the captain to be the Moon, made her escape. Chase was made after the discovery of her escape, but it is doubtful if she will be overhauled.

Another Convention.—The bill providing for a new constitutional convention passed the Kansas Legislature on the 21st ult. The convention is to consist of one hundred members. The election will take place on the second Tuesday in March. The convention will meet on the fifth Monday in March. The Constitution thus formed will be submitted to the people for its adoption or rejected on first Monday in May.

From Kansas.—The Kansas correspondent of the St Louis Leader says that Gov Denver will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature. It is stated that the friends of the bill providing for another constitutional convention, have sufficient strength to carry it over the Governor's veto.

The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature, was giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is, that the repeal would place the Territory in its former lawless condition. Some members acknowledge being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

There is a discredited rumor at Lawrence that intelligence has been received from Washington, that Denver will soon be recalled, and John R Porter, of Albany, be appointed instead.

From various accounts, the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

The Levenworth correspondent of the Democrat says, the bill providing for the constitution has passed the Kansas Legislature. Letters from Lawrence, in the Levenworth papers, contain accounts of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners appointed to investigate the election frauds. Mr. McLean, chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at Calhoun's request; and that he had not seen them since. The Deleware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton.

This was doubted and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office. He found buried in the ground under a wood-pile the identical returns which McLean swore to have sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate examined them and swear to the same.

The returns which Calhoun counted on the 14th ult., and the Delaware Crossing Returns are also among them, footing 349 votes.

Previous to this Diefendorf testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston, subsequently to the court at Lecompton. Writs have been issued for McLean and Mr. Woods, who have fled to escape arrest.

For the Sentinel.

MR. HENRY RUDISILL, whose death was briefly noticed in the last issue of the Sentinel, was one of our oldest and most respected citizens His death occurred very suddenly and unexpectedly to his relatives and friends, and was caused by a severe cold; in connection with a partial paralysis with which he had been afflicted for several months previous.

MR. RUDISILL was born in Lancaster, Pa. in 1801. His father subsequently removed to Franklin Co. Pa. where at the age of 14 Mr. RUDISILL was placed with a merchant for the acquisition of such mercantile knowledge as was necessary for that pursuit. Three years afterwards he was sent to Chillicothe, Ohio, as clerk in a Mercantile establishment. After remaining there for several years, he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he commenced business for himself, and subsequently married. In 1829 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided.

In the death of Mr. RUDISILL our citizens meet with a severe loss. His uprightness, kindness, and affability in his intercourse with his fellow citizens had won for him a host of friends, who will deeply mourn his departure from among them. In his more private social intercourse he was no less happy in winning the regard and esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. A kind and indulgent husband and parent, he leaves behind him his bereaved family, not however without the consolation of knowing that his true piety and earnest Christian faith has prepared for him a rich reward in that better world to which he now has gone. C.

Mail Contracts in Indiana.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the General Post Office, in Washington City, for carrying the mails in this state for four years from the 1st July next. The decisions to be made by the 24th April.

We extract from the schedule the following routes to and from Fort Wayne, which may be of interest to some of our readers:

12244 From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Simon's Corners, Swan, Avilla Lisbon, Kendallville, Marseilles North Millord, Mount Pisgah, Mongoquinong, Ontario and Lima, to Sturges, 61 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Sturgis next days by 12 m
Leave Sturgis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 8 p m
Proposals for six times a week service invited.

12245 From Fort Wayne by Heller's Corners, Cherubusco, Merriam, Wolf Lake, Noble and Albion, to Wawaka, 42 miles and back, twice a week, to Wolf Lake, and three times a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7 a m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 5 p m
Leave Wolf Lake Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 p m
Leave Wolf-lake, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 p m
Arrive at Wawaka by 12 m
Leave Wawaka Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 4 p m

12246 From Fort Wayne by Leo, Spencerville, and Newville, to Norristown, 32 miles and back, once a week to Spencerville and twice a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 5 p m
Leave Norristown Wednesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 a m
Leave Spencerville Friday at 9 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 12 m
Leave Norristown Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Spencerville by 4 p m
Proposals for twice a week service to Spencerville, and for three times a week, between Spencerville and Norristown are invited.

12247 From Fort Wayne, by Ridge Road, Chamberlain, Harlan, Hall's Corners, and Cole's Corners to Hicksville 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 1 p m
Arrive at Hicksville at 10 p m
Leave Hicksville Thursday at 5 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 12 m

12248 From Fort Wayne by, Saturn, Laud, Washington Centre and South Cleaveland to Liberty Mills, 32 miles and back once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Liberty Mills by 6 p m
Leave Liberty Mills Saturday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 6 p m

12249 From Fort Wayne by Po, Preble, Decatur, Canoper, Limber Lost, Bear Creek, Jay c n, Bluff Point, and Deerfield, to Winchester, 76 miles and back, twice a week, with an additional weekly trip between Winchester and Jay Court-house.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Winchester next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Monday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Wednesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Jay Court-house by 12 m
Leave Jay Court-house Thursday at 12 m
Arrive at Winchester by 6 p m

12250 From Fort Wayne by Nine Mile, Zanesville, Markle, Branch Creek, Warren, and Green Bush to Marion. 52 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Marion next day by 12 m
Leave Marion Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 7 p m

12251 From Fort Wayne, by Little River and Ossian to Bluffton, 25 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m
Arrive at Bluffton same days by 6 p m
Leave Bluffton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne same days by 6 p m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

☞ Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous and Chronic Debility —are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstance. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek, and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic. it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c, are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to effect a thorough cure Kept at all the principal saloons and drug stores.

Card to Ladies.

The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females. The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Percie Pills, they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The *suppression, so common*, is speedily relieved. and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Percie Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage if taken during the earlier months; married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times—at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transient or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting;) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions, &c*, indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package Price, $1 25 per box; half box, 75 cts.—Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter, price $1.00. sold only by our general agents. V. B. ALDEN & Co. Cleveland, O., who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and at Wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, February 13

Pork has advanced to 5 00 a 5 50. Wheat remains 60a 70; Flour has declined to 3.50 a 4.00.

Corn 20 a 25; Buckwheat 30; Oats18a20; Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 1.00a1 25; Potatoes, 20 a 25, Sweet—; Onions 1 00; Butter 10 a12; Cheese 8; Eggs7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 6 a 7; Lard 6 a 7; Hams 8; Pork 5 00a 5 50; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 60; Clover 4 25a4 50; Timothy 1 a 125, Apples, gr,37 a 50; dry, 1 40a1 50 Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine,40a45; white fish h. bbl. 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout 5 75; lake herring 5 00, Cranberries 1 75 a2 00; Maple Sugar 10.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER

WILL LECTURE

On Wednesday evening, February 24th,

AT COLERICK'S HALL.

SUBJECT:

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY;

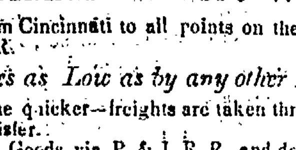
National Anniversaries;

Their Significance and Beauty.

Their Harmony with the American Republic.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Door, Which open at 7 o'clock.

FREIGHT NOTICE.



THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route;

and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P. & I R R. and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Co.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr. SIDNEY RI. E, No. 66, 3d St; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T. W. & W. R. R. Messrs KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges

J. F. CHEEK. Gen Frt Ag't. I. & C. R R.
L. N. ANDREWS, Gen Frt Ag't. P. & I. R R.
CARL KNOX Gen. Frt Ag't T. W. & W. R. R
Fort Wayne, Feb. 13 h, 18 8 tf—33

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided. the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday the 15th day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following tract of land to-wit:

The west half of the north west quarter of section number thirty-five in Township number twenty nine North of range number fourteen East, in the county of Allen and state of Indiana. containing eighty acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due, and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the state of Indiana for the use of the county of Allen, by Samuel Davis and Jane Davis, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents ($359 69

FRANCIS L. FURSTE, Co. Auditor.
Auditor's Office, A C., Ind. Jan. 18th, 1858 3w30

☞ The sale of the above described premises is postponed until Thursday, the 1st day of April next at the same place and hour of the day.

F L. FURSTE, Aud'r A C
Auditor's Office Allen County, Indiana,
February 12 h, 1853

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an a *venditioni exponas* to me directed and delivered from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door, in said County, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M. of the 2nd day of January, 1858, the rents and profits for a term of years not exceeding seven. of the following described premises, to-wit: A part of the east half of the south-west quarter and the west half of the south-east quarter of section eight [8]. in township thirty-two [32] north of range thirteen [13] east, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, all in Allen County, Indiana; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and place, by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Ordered to be sold as the property of Robert Leard, to satisfy said writ in favor of Charles M Muhler vs said Lᴇard, and George Miller, security.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C
CASE & WITHERS, Att'ys.
Dec 5th, 1857. [$3 10] 4w23

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of January, 1858, between the same hours. By order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.
Jan. 2, 1858 ($5 00) 3w27

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A. C.
January 23d, 1858. [$7 00] 3w30

☞ The above sale is further postponed until March 6th.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.
Feb. 13, 1858. ($10 00) 3w33

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Francis Schrum, deceased, will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 13th day of March, 1858, at the Court House in said county, the undivided two-thirds interest of the said Francis Schrum to the west half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), in township twenty-nine (29), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing eighty acres, more or less, subject to an encumbrance of about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, one third in nine months, and one third in eighteen months from day of sale, with interest on deferred payments, secured by mortgage and notes waiving stay and appraisement laws.

PETER SORG, Adm'r.
Feb. 9, 1858. ($3 60) 4w33

Estray.

TAKEN up by Jacob Rhodes of Cedar Creek Township, on the 14th of November, 1857, one red and white spotted Steer supposed to be two and a half years old. Appraised at eleven dollars by Jos. Biggs and Walter Drew, on the 12th day of December, 1857.

p2w26 D. E. O. HERRIN, J. P.

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court.
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Martin Goodrich vs Catharine Goodrich.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant, Catharine Goodrich, is a non resident of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she personally be and appear before the Judge of said Court, on the second day of the next term thereof, and plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.
WITHERS & MORRIS, Att'ys.
Feb. 10, 1858. p3w33

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed assignee of the effects of Merchant W. HUXFORD Jr., notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them to him for settlement.

H. C. GREY.
Fort Wayne, February 12, 1858. 3w33

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P, S. UNDERHILL, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

JAMES HUMPHREY.
Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House.

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J H.

Selling off at Cost,

To Make Room for a Fresh Supply in the Spring, and will Continue to do so for Thirty Days from this Date.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity. that having recently purchased the entire stock of Monuments & Tombstones, formerly owned by James Humphrey, thus making his present stock very large, he will sell

MONUMENTS, Tomb-Stones, &c.

for thirty days to come AT COST. Those desiring to purchase, during the coming season, can make a *great saving* by calling soon and making their selections. I have a large variety of FINISHED WORK. also a choice selection of new and beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS to aid customers in making up their minds as to what they m y want.

Ornamental Carving

done in a style not to be excelled

Call at your earliest convenience, and I will give you BARGAINS FOR CASH that are UNPRECEDENTED in his country.

Marble Works on Harrison, between Columbia and Main Streets; and also, three squares west of Public Square on Main Street. Both places will be found open.

P. S. UNDERHILL.
Fort Wayne, Feb. 11, 1858.

N. B. Those desiring to get the statue of Lambs, carved out of solid marble, laying on marble blocks, calculated for the graves of children, can be suited by calling soon. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the city are especially invited to call and examine these and other specimens of sculpture.

33 P. S. U.

CITIZENS OF FORT WAYNE

WILL please take notice that the rooms over our Store were rented to the present occupant by Mr FOELLINGER himself, who owns the building.

DRAKE & BOURIE.
Feb. 4, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Meegan & Nill is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

The business of said firm will be adjusted by Conrad Nill, who is the successor in business of said firm.

CONRAD NILL.
THOMAS MEEGAN.
February 4 h, 1858. 3w32

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Allen County, Indiana, January 30, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Allen, and State of Indiana, will receive Sealed Proposals at their March term thereof for 1858, until 12 o'clock of the second day of said session, for

Renting the Poor House and Farm

for two years, and BOARDING and CLOTHING THE PAUPERS, &c. Said proposals are expected to specify the rent of farm per year, and the amount per head a week for which the lessee will board all the legal Paupers and Idiots of the County. The best and most suitable bid will be accepted; and they reserve the right to reject all of the bids, if in their opinion they are not proper to be accepted.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
4w32 F L. FURSTE, Co. Aud.

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court. April
AllenCounty, ss. } Term, A. D, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Charlotte J Norton vs. James Norton.

BE it known, that on the 29 h day of January, 1858, the above named Plaintiff filed in this office her complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, on the first day of the next Term of said Court, the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determined in his absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.
J. BRACKENRIDGE, Att'y
January 30, 1858. ($2 15.) 3w32.

CONNERS'

United States' Type Foundry

Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Beekman Street, New York.

TO Printers and Publishers,—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto SPECIMEN BOOK of Printing Types, Bordering, &c, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES

The Fancy Type Department

exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France. Germany and England.

The Scripts and Borderings are now, for the first time, presented to the Printing Public, and are the productions of the best American and European Artists.

An entire new series of German Faces both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a perfect Printing Establishment furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping, or Stereotyping in Copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as map offer,—embraced within the compass of 16x20 inches, as well as for Copper-facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

N. B. Newspapers, who will insert the above four times, and forward us one copy will be entitled to pay in any article, of our manufacture, by trading four times the amount of their respective bills.

4w32 JAMES CONNER & SONS.

Saddlery and Harness.

B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D.M. Lunceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Colhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January, 28th, 1858. 3m31

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods.

Molasses, prime article, 37½ cts. per Gallon.
Golden Syrup, " " 50 "
Tea from 37½ to $1 00 per lb.
Coffee, 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.

Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.

GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheap—cheaper than anywhere else.

Come, come, and see!

January 23d, 1858.

COFFEE by the sack to sell at PIERR'S.
SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers),

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

AND DR R. ADAMS WILSON'S

Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN OR ADULTS yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that ours is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS; so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.—We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD.

3m31

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne R.R. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that an Election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Winchester, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1858.

By order of the Board,

A. STONE. Sec'y.
January 11th, 1859. 3w30

Barnett's Express.

WILL deliver Goods bought of him in any part of the City. Oct. 30th, 1857.

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings,
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN

Sale of SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne in said County on Monday the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described tract of land to-wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section number sixteen in Township number thirty north of range number twelve east. The same having been forfeited to the township of Wayne in said County for the non-payment of interest on the original purchase money for said land still due and owing to the school fund of said Township.

Terms of sale:—One fourth of the purchase money on hand and interest for one year in advance on the residue of the purchase; and the balance in ten years from sale, with six per cent interest, payable annually in advance.

F. L FURSTE, Auditor A. C.
A. WILEY, Treas, A. C
Fort Wayne, January 19, 1858. 4w30

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one execution, to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction at the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of one and four o'clock P.M. of the 23rd day of January, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, to-wit: All the right, title, interest and estate, in fee, which Andrew Metzger had and held on the 6th day of January, 1857, or which he may since have acquired, of, in, and to the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, township thirty-two, north of range fourteen east, in Allen County, Indiana, or any part thereof; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgement, interest thereon and costs, I will, at the same time and place, and by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Taken to satisfy said execution in the case of H. Durrie vs. Andrew Metzger.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff. A. C.
Dec 26, 1857. [$2 40] 3w26

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff

WM. FLEMING, Sher'ff A. C.
Jan. 22d, 1858. [$4 00] 4w30

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of HILL & JACOBS, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Stationers, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. L. HILL.
WM. JACOBS.
Fort Wayne, January 23d, 1858.

☞ The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle up all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store, corner of Calhoun and Main sts.

AMBROTYPES, 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with the finest and best assortment of MATERIALS ever brought into this city, carefully selected by myself, and will sell at the lowest figures.

P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condemning the Ambrotypes as not being durable, and I am of that opinion myself; I have therefore concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES, and persons wishing for either of those pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, Fort Wayne, Ind. 29

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract of land, to-wit:

Commencing at a post seventeen chains and forty-one links west of the east quarter post of section number three in Township number thirty one north of range number thirteen east, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty five minutes west twenty-three chains and eight links to a post, thence north four degrees and forty minutes west nineteen chains to a post, thence south eighty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east seven chains to a post midway between two corners formerly established, thence south eighty nine degrees and forty-five minutes east sixteen chains and thirty-six links to a post in the west line of other land of Watson's; thence, by said line, south four degrees and fifteen minutes, east sixteen chains and forty-seven links to the place of beginning, the same lying and being in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, containing forty acres and fifty hundreths of an acre, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the State of Indiana for the use of Township number twenty nine north of range number fourteen east by Hiram Watson and Polly Watson, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of one hundred and seventy seven dollars and ninety-six cents.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, A.C., Ind., Jan. 25, 1858 3w31

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Orville P. Laird vs. Caroline T. Laird.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, 1858, the plaintiff in this suit filed his complaint against said defendant, together with the affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear, answer or demur thereto on the first day of the next term of said Court, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained, will be heard in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.
Jan. 29. 1858 ($1 95) 3w31

State of Indiana, } Allen Circuit Court,
Allen County. } April Term, 1858.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Henrietta Holland vs. Richard Holland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, notice is therefore given to said non-resident defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint and that unless he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Allen Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house, in the county of Allen, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.
By E. L. CHITTENDEN, D. C.
Jan. 29, 1858. [$2 05] 3w31

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & LOLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the matters transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style.

They will sell CHEAP for *Cash or its equivalent only.* Jan. 15. 1858.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment!

J. B. WHITE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give us a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J B. WHITE.
October 14 1857. 6m16

GREAT BARGAINS

In the GROCERY Line.

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good Sugar at 8 cts. per lb.

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon.
A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts per lb
And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for Cash by

Jan 14 1859. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's
PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate case of Hæmorrhoids or Piles. It is the

ONLY INFAILLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN

here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and investigations.

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fair of failure on its part to do all the proprietor claims for it,

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimonials from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh:—Dear Sir,—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack. a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial I did so; not however with the expectation of benefitting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that it was doing me good; and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am so far as I can judge a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours, I N. N. HEALD.

The Hon Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield, Ill., district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855

Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh.—Dear Sir,—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished. I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

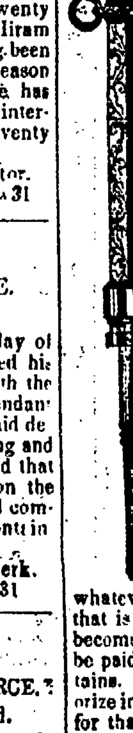
Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

☞ Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H B. Reed & Co. J. U. Winslow. Smith and Brackenridge, Meegan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally

is6m19

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Great Gift Sale of Gold Pencils!!!



The great gift enterprise of C. E. Todd & Co offers the best chance to make money, with little or no investment, now before the public, and is the only perfectly safe enterprise of the kind, ever started, as the reader will be convinced if he reads this advertisement through before laying down the paper.

We are manufacturers of fine gold Pencils, and in consequence of the money pressure, are selling them at their cash value, and throwing in a splendid gift with each Pencil, worth. from 2 up to 5, 10, 15. 20, 30, 50. 100, 200, and 500 Dollars. The gifts or prizes consist of gold pens and silver holders (the smallest prize), gold chains, gold lockets, gold watches of various prices, and parses of gold dollars. The drawing is conducted on a fair and simple plan, and has never failed to give satisfaction. We have been conducting the enterprise for months, and have never heard one word of complaint. ☞ We warrant satisfaction in every case, or refund the money.

We will sell a solid, massive gold Pensil (one third larger than the engraving) for $5. with a chance for one of the above-named prizes

THERE ARE NO BLANKS

but every purchaser is sure of a $2 gift at least, or it may be 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, or even 500 dollars, according to their luck. As an illustration of our success, we have drawn and distributed 183 gold watches, 74 purses of gold dollars. 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes in the short time of two months.

We have simply to say to any lady or gentleman who sees this advertisement, if they wish to try their luck, they can act as their own agent, enclose $5 in a letter, well sealed and directed, and we will immediately make their drawing, and return the Pencil and gift, whatever it may be, by mail, postpoid, Any money that is good at home, we can use. Any person who becomes a purchaser, can have an agency, and will be paid *one dollar in cash* for each purchaser he obtains. The first person who sends for a Pencil and prize in a neighborhood, will receive the agency for that locality. By exhibiting his own Pencil and gift, an agent could obtain scores of purchasers, without interfering with his regular business. Some have realized handsome wages.

☞ Should any person hesitate to send their money in advance, if they will send their name and address, we will first make their drawing, and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, and they can then have the privilege of sending on the five dollars and taking the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. Full particulars of the plan of drawing, with the number drawn, will also be sent. Address all letters,

C. E. TODD & Co.,
332 Broome St., New York.
pd3m29

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the **SOLE PROPRIETORS** and **EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858.** ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day.—An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages or forty colums* of entertaining reading matter: and *elegantly Illustrated* every week.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years,	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the fellowing list:

2 Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5 do do do	200 00 each
10 do do do	100 00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20 Gold Watches	75 00 each
50 do	60 00 each
100 do	50 00 each
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500 Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications shold be addressed to BECKET & Co.,
43 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, N. Y.
* * Specimen copies sent free. 13w29

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE,

of a choice assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

offered at

Prices to suit the Times!

I HAVE just opened a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES. TOYS, &c., for the Holidays, among which I will offer at reduced prices the following

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris,
RIMMEL'S London.
MAUGEUET & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPs.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap. Haull's Honey Soap, Roussell's Almond and Floating Soap; Taylor's Wright's, Haull's, Roussell's and Basin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES.

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder. Moen Fun Lilly White. Pearl Powder, and Rogue.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monaies, Port Purses. Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles. all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Cornes of Calhoun and Columbia Streets.
December 26th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Jno. Orff and Christian Orff, under the Firm of J & C O ff has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to call and settle forthwith C. Orff is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

JOHN ORFF
CHRISTIAN ORFF,
Fort Wayne, Dec. 31, 1857.

C. ORFF will continue the business at the old stand on the exclusive ready pay system All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods and one price only, will be asked. All goods warrented what we represent them and no deviation from the above principle. Great inducements are held out to cash and ready pay buyers at OLD No. 3.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

☞ ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES.—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Impotence. &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr CH. KLINE, No. 420 First Avenue, Box 4586. New York. 1y14

To the Stockholders of the FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R Co
FORT WAYNE, January 1, 1858.

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen, Indiana, are hereby notified that, in addition to the three instalments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed by them, respectively, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further instalments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10 h day of February, 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10.h day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10.h day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1858.

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858.

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of July, 1858.

And the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors,
7n27 THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

CARPETS and Oil Cloths at ORFF'S.

RIO JAVA and Laguira Coffee at ORFF'S.

BY P. C. BRICE,

AUCTIONEER,

At his New Auction Mart,

Bowen's Block, near the Post Office, Columbia st,

WILL be sold at AUCTION, commencing on Saturday, April 4th, and to be continued from day to day until all are sold, and immense stock of stapo and fancy

DRY GOODS,

direct from the Importers, New York, comprising Spring Dress Goods in the greatest variety, Silks, Organdie Lawns, Challies, Tissues, De Bages, De Laines, Bareges, Foulard Silks, Ginghams, Callicoes, &c; Canton Crape, Cashmere, and other Shawls; fine and superfine Irish Shirting, Sheeting and Table Linens. Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c.; broad and narrow Woollen Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, &c; Marseilles Counterpanes, and Bureau Covers; also Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; together with an endless variety of other articles too numerous to particularize, LADIES specially invited to attend; seats will be provided for their accommodation, and competent persons will be in attendance, to wait upon them and show the Goods. either before or during sale hours.

Hours of sale, 10 A M, 2 and 7 P M.

P. S. Persons wishing to dispose of their

Household Furniture,

Stock in Trade, or other effects, at Auction, have their business attended to with punctuality despatch at this establishment.

P. C. BRICE, *Auctioneer & Gen Com. Agent*
April 4. Auction Mart, Columbia St.

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys

Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences *November 16th*

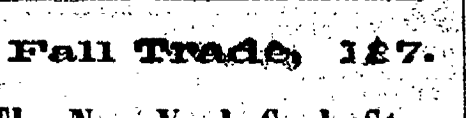
Pupils received at the commencement of sessions only.

Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance $12 00
" Optional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to

A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.
Or to the Trustees, J. FOELLINGER, Fort Wayne.
CH. PIEPENBRINK, "
6m19 REV. F. W. HUSMAN, Marion Tp.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do, Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Fall Trade, 1857.

The New York Cash Store

Is now receiving a very large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

White Goods & Embroideries,

Bonnets & Millinery Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery & Notions,

House Furnishing Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, & BONNETS,

Carpets, Oil Cloth, and Matts,

choice

Family Groceries,

Having made extensive improvements to our Store Room, and taken unusual care in buying a Stock of Goods, we are now prepared to offer to the public a Stock of Goods that for style, quality and price, cannot be beat East or West.

S. C EVANS & CO.
Sept. 1857. y—12

The Latest Financial News From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets Jeans, Linseys and Flannels, and every description of FANCY GOODS.

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.
Oct. 31, 1857.

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st. Fort Wayne,

In the room formerly occupied by R. W. Taylor & Co., west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATAER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER.
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer.

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B.—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.

Fort Wayne, Oct 23d, 1857. 1y

MABEL VAUGHAN.

An other lot just received by C. L. HILL
Jan. 29.

NEW STOCK

At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phœnix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices.

The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufactories.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip, Boots, Stogas, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.

Sept. 11, 1857. 7—46

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored.
290 kegs Juniata's Nails.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion

Is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to see one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles; Fancy Collars; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are enabled to sell at lower prices than you will find in this market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS!

of every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES.

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention.

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depreciation in the money market, and the looked for failures of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would invite all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, for we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct. 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

C. W. NETTLEHORST. E. W. NETTLEHORST.

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

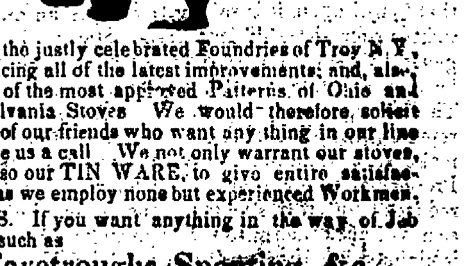
AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Edsall's Buildings, one door north of H. B. Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep constantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves



From the justly celebrated Foundries of Troy N. Y., embracing all of the latest improvements; and, also, many of the most approved Patterns of Ohio and Pensylvania Stoves We would therefore, solicit those of our friends who want any thing in our line to give us a call We not only warrant our stoves, but also our TIN WARE, to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P. S. If you want anything in the way of Jobbing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

Nov. 14th, 1857,

Clothing & Millinery Store,

Calhoun st., two doors south of P. Kiser's.

C. G. VOGEL respectfully announces that he has opened a

TAILOR SHOP

as above, and having had many year's experience in the art, feels confident he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders, which he will promptly execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, and warrant good fits.—His charges will be verylow.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

of his own making up, which he can warrant to be well and strongly made, and will sell cheap.

MISS VOGEL, also, offers at the same place a neat and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY,

Bonnets and Fancy Goods,

To which she innite the attention of Ladies, as she designs selling at the very lowest rates, Bonnets made up, and all kinds of Millinery Work promptly attended to

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed,
Sep. 23d, 1857. y—13

Great Arrival

OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT THE

Boston Dry Goods Store.

450 PACKAGES

In store and on the way, being the most extensive Stock of Merchandize ever opened in this Market, comprising every thing in the line of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Queensware and Groceries.

In Men and Boys' Wear we have broadcloths, Velvets, Ready-made Shirts, Cassimeres, Satins, MerinoShirts & Drawers, Blk Doeskins, Flannels. Handkerchiefs, FancyDoeskins, Kent'yJeans, Cravats, Satinetts, Tweeds, Gloves, Corduroy, Denims, Suspenders, Shawls, Shirtings, Comforts.

For Ladies and Children we have

Prints, Black Silks, Opera Flannels Ginghams, FancySilks Woollen Shawls, De Laines, Alpines, BrocheShawls, Cashmeres, Brilliantes, Cheniel Shawls, Alpacas, Hoods, Crape Shawls, Merino's Hosiery, Stella Shawls, Shep'd'sPlaids, Undervests, ThibetShawls, DeBegis, Corsets, Silk Shawls, Wool Plaids, Gloves, Cloaks, Gala Plaids, Gauntlets, Mantillas,

and ten thousand other articles that we cannot stop to talk about.

An endless variety of EMBROIDERIES and WHITE GOODS, which will be sold at 25 per cent less than ever betore.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all styles, and Bonnets Bonnets Ribbons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Such as

Brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Brown and bleached Linen Damask by the yard, Napkins, Damask and Oil Calico for Curtains, Linen Shirtings, Pillow Case Linen. Towels, 8-4 & 10-4 brown and bleached Sheetings, Pickings, Crash, Huckaback, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.,

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS,

Hemp, Cot Warp, extra-fine All Wool, superfine do, 3 ply do, extra 3 ply, Tapestry. Stair and Rag Carpets, Canton Matting and Oil Cloths of all widths.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment 25 per cent cheaper than at any other place.

GROCERIES

of every description, and of the best quality, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods, for which we pay the highest market price.

Our Goods are selected as well for the country as the city trade, and we invite all to call and examine for themselves.

WM. T. ABBOTT.
Fort Wayne, September 2d, 1857.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Our Minister at Berlin.

Gov Wright of Indiana's Westernisms appears to be the butt at which the Continental press level the shafts of their satire most pertinaciously just now. His American temperance society notions, are evidently most distasteful to those in whose society he necessarily passes most of his time—the court of the King of Prussia. He speaks only the English, and, according to German and French papers, all his intercourse with those who cannot, or [to provoke him] will not converse with him in his own tongue, is through an interpreter—an inexpressible bore. He gave a *dejeuner a la fourchette*, not long since, a handsome and costly entertainment, so far as the eatables were concerned without a single bottle of wine on the table—a thing before unheard of previously anywhere in Europe in diplomatic society. Where upon the press rated him severely for being a boor. They hold that it was excessive bad manners on his part to assume to dictate that his guests should not drink wine being one of the courtesies of such entertainments throughout Europe, almost since the first vintage. The press declare that they find no fault with his declension of the use of even light wines—but with his assumption o the right to forbid its use by his guests on such an occasion. The truth is, the worthy Governor was educated in a school of manners quite different from that which has prevailed for centuries among well bred people of Europe—in the New England school, as transplanted to our North West. According to that school, it is every man's right to supervise and direct the manners and morals of everybody else. In the North West, that is essayed sometimes even more uncourteously than generally in New England.

The truth is, in this matter the worthy Governor is simply attending to Buncombe—consulting the tastes and ideas of propriety of his people in Indiana, with which it is of importance that he shall square the record of even his dinner parties in Europe, than with the tastes and manners and customs of his guests on such occasions. Though it strikes us that in this matter Gov W. is running the Buncombe principle into the ground, it can do no harm to our national interest in Prussia, inasmuch as we have no question whatever in issue at this time at Berlin.

The Continental press also makes sport of his daily visits to the markets of Berlin, in search of provisions for his household, in their estimation an intolerable vulgarism in one occupying his position. Thus it seems they are anxious for opportunities to criticise him individiously. However, he can surely stand their badinage, after having stood that of the opposition press at home about the hydraulic ram story—the sheer invention of some incorrigible wag—with which he was so unmercifully badgered for a year or more.—*Washington Star.*

Cheap Prices in Iowa.—A correspondent of the Rochester Union, writing from Iowa City, says:

"Hard times and low prices" is the common phrase that meets one everywhere. Where there is any market, wheat brings the nominal price of from $0 30 to $0 40 per bushel; corn $0 15 per bushel; pork $2 per cwt. These rates are far too low to enable the producer to live and pay as he does for what little money he can loan at 40 *per cent.* per annum. But the people do not despond. There is enough to live on, a good country, and large emigration from the Eastern States expected in the spring.

☞ For the past two or three years our farmers have been crazy to move to Iowa, and many of them sacrificed good farms here for that purpose. We told them at the time they had better remain at home. We do not see what inducement there can be to move to a new country, pay a higher price for land than they can get for their farms here, and then have to sell their produce for less than one-half the Fort Wayne prices, as is the case in Iowa.

A Question of Boundary.—If we are not much mistaken, the question of boundary is likely to cause no little embarrassment, in the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas.—The boundaries fixed by that Constitution, it is said, give Kansas an area sufficient for three or four large States. It is generally believed that Kansas will eventually be a Free State, whatever Congress may do. This being the prospect, the members who represent the Slaveholding interest, will probably make it a condition of their support of the President's policy, that the boundaries shall be reduced; but, if this be done, the act of admission will not conform to the application which it is claimed has been made the people of Kansas. Such a change would be a rejection of the application for admission, on the terms which it was sought, and unless accepted by the people of Kansas, the act of Congress would be of no validity, since that body has no power to compel a Territory to become a State of the Union contrary to the terms of its application for a admission.—*Toledo Com.*

A Kentucky Anecdote.—A Southern gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a Universalist. On one occasion, he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner: A certain slave had obtained a license of the Baptists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored brethren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, "When God make Adam, he stoop down, scrape up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it a little in he hands, and squeeze it in de right shape and den learn it up against de fence to dry—"

"Top dere!" said our Universalist darkey. "You say dat are de fustest man eber made?"

"Sarten!" said the preacher.

"Den," said the other, "*jis tel a feller whar dat ar fence cum from!*"

"Hush!" said the preacher, "two more questions like dat would spile all de feology in de world."

A Defaulter Absconded.—Jno. W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left Hartford on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock or other speculations. Mr. Seymour was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. Seymour. Neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution suffer, except the Savings Association.

Another Chicago Officer Indicted for Crime.—The Chicago Times gives a long account of the arrest of E. S. Hanson, nephew of Mayor Wentworth and lieutenant of police, on a charge of larceny. Hanson had stolen from a liquor and cigar store baskets of champagne and boxes of cigars, which were traced to houses of an unquestionable character. Three indictments have been found against him. He is the eleventh officer of the present city government of Chicago who has been convicted of some grave crime.

☞ The Indiana Journal publishes as a matter of news the fact that publishers of newspapers who enclose prospectuses, handbills, and the like in their regular papers sent by mail, are liable to a fine of five dollars, unless the person to whom these enclosures are addressed choose to pay letter postage. The Journal, it appears, has been invited by the P. M. at Indianapolis to pay for its violations of the law in this respect.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—Mr. Geo. Seward, Sec. of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, states that the machinery is being overhauled under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English Government has again granted the use of ships, and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. It is at present intended to take out 2,800 miles of cable, (being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

Mutiny of Coolies.—A letter has been received from Captain Ryan, of the ship Leon, form Hong Kong for Callao, dated, Nov. 22nd, stating that, on the ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore, Captain Jackson, from Macao October 15th, for Havana, with Coolies mutinied and got possession of the between decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of hem. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

☞ A Washington letter-writer closes his epistle as follows:

I have not noticed the gambling hells, lest it should be said that I am attacking the privileges of the representatives of the people."

J. & C. ORFF'S
Old No. 3.

CALL at this celebrated Cheap Store, and examine the new Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing every thing new, good and useful, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash.*

DRY GOODS

In great variety. Silks, De Laines, Merinos, Plaids and all other Dress Goods of the latest styles.

RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS.

Broadcloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Lynseys, Flannels, &c.

Yard-wide Muslin at 6¼ cents. Beautiful Calicoes at 6¼ cts. Every thing else in proportion.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cutlery, Wood & Willow Ware.

HATS & CAPS.

In short, a full and complete assortment. Every thing sold at the lowest rate, and only One Price—No shaving or deviation from the price asked.

Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce Wanted.

Jones Block, Columbia Street, Sep. 26 1857

NITRATE of silver *Pure* in Pencels and cristals Sulphate of Quinine; Sulphate, Muriate, and Acete of Morphia; strychnia Veratria, Padophil sin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Hydrdate of Potassa, Acetate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.

For sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
Aug. 30. *At Apothecaries Hall.*

NEW LIQUOR STORE.
L. FALK,

Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic

LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 93 Columbia street.

One door east of Meyer & Crotor's Drug Store;

IS just opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
French "	Champagne Wine,
Catawba "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St Croix "	Madeira "
Gin "	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Schiedam Schnaps,	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give us a call. April 17 '57 tf—42

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,
SUMMER AND WINTER
COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time, perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be

The Best and most complete Cooking Stove

now made, and by a peculiar arrangement or reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove, and the room kept cool and pleasant. A great saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by A. B BRANDRIFF,
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove*

LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

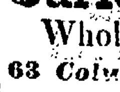
END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken

By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,

63 Columbia St., Fort Wayne, Ind



HAVE just received the largest and best selected assortment of the following articles, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—

1 Champagne Brandy.
2 French do.
3 Cognize do. of Rasteau de Sazarac, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do.
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 Kummel do.

Gin—Schiedam Shnapps.

Cordials—

Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits.

Whiskey—

Rye Whiskey. Monongahla. Burbon.

Wines

Haut Sauterne.
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne, Madeira.
Mussat. Sherry. Catawba.
Port. Malaga.
Ginger.

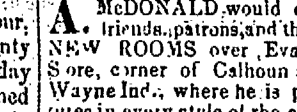
Rum—Jamaica. Santa Cruz. Batavia.

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sip.

Also a large assortment of imported and domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.

May 23, 1867. 47

Finest Picture Gallery in the West



REMOVAL.

A. McDONALD would call the attention of his friends, patrons, and the public generally to his NEW ROOMS over Evans & Co's Dry Goods Store, corner of Calhoun and Main Streets, Fort Wayne Ind., where he is prepared to execute Pictures in every style of the art, viz:

PHOTOGRAPHS,
HALLOTYPES,

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Sphereotypes, Sceneryotypes, Patent Leather Pictures, Etc.

Mr McDonald respectfully invites the public to call and examine the superiority of his arrangement for producing pictures of all kinds, at prices varying from

Twenty-five Cts to Ten Dollars,

so that every one may be suited according to his desire or means.

The Reception Room is conveniently situated on the second floor and has two different entrances—one on Calhoun street and the other in Main street.

The Operating Department is on the third floor, and is replete with every convenience for carrying on the business with dispatch, so that no customer may be detained longer than is necessary to furnish a true and perfect picture, and for the accomplishment of which we have a

Mammoth Sky Light,

fitted up on the most perfect plan that experience could devise. Most persons are aware of the importance of a good light in order to succeed in making a good picture, and it is a well known fact to every artist who understands his business, that a well arranged Sky Light is the best adapted to that purpose.

He has spared no pains or expense to make this in every respect

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

and to merit a continuance of that patronage so generally shown him, for the last seven years in this city, and will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage.

September 19th, 1857.

German Wines!

THE subscriber has just received, direct from Germany, a lot of choice German Wines, selected by himself from the most celebrated vine yards in Germany, and which he can therefore warrant to be

Pure & Genuine,

especially adapted for *Sacramental and Medical purposes,*

Those requiring a good article of Wine, free from adulteration and not mixed with alcohol, are requested to give him a call.

JACOB HOKE.
No. 80 Columbia street. Aug. 22 p3m8

HARD TIMES
And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away. We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House, which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot we offer

1000 Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price.
500 Muslin do, at 20 cents, worth 3 shillings.
500 " " 25 " 50 cents.
500 " " 31 cts. " 56 "
500 " " 37 " 62 "
500 " " 50 " 87 "
1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts, worth 37.
500 Jaconet Bands at 20 cents worth 62
750 do, 2½ yards long, for 80 cents, worth $1.50
100 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts. worth 1 75
475 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts.
500 do at 25 cents, worth $1.00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole raft of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by

Oct. 13th WM. T. ABBOTT.

☞ New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

KID GLOVES.

October 3d, 1857.

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by

WM. T. ABBOTT.

IMPERIAL Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Black Teas at ORFF'S.

LE BON TON,
Journal de Modes.

The Cheapest, most practical and reliable Work ever published on Fashion.

EACH number gives four highly-finished Steel Engravings, executed and colored in Paris, besides two full sized imported Patterns, cut on tissue paper; consisting of Cloaks, Basques, Mantillas, Dresses, Sleeves, Waists, Children's Patterns, Bonnets, &c, all of which are correctly cut and explained in each number, besides a letter from Paris each month on Fashion.

"LE BON TON" will be posted to subscribers the 1st of each month on the following terms: One year, monthly, $5; one year bi-monthly, $3. One specimen number will be posted to those that have never seen the work for 25 cents. Send and get a copy, examine it for yourself, and then decide. Its circulation is now increasing over two hundred a month, and it will soon be in every Dress-making and Millinery Establishment in the United States and Canada.

☞ All orders must be directed to
S. T. TAYLOR, 407 Broadway, N Y.

BROWN Sheeting 3 4, 4 4, 5 4, 6-4; 10 4. Also a good 4 4 at 6 1-4 at ORFF'S

1000 LBS. Colored and White CARPET WARP.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—32x32, 22x31, 24x34, 24x36 25x38, 26x40.

Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

TRIMMINGS.—The richest and best assortment of Ribbons, Artigicials, Braids, Gims, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found at J. & C. ORFF'S.

GAUNTLETS,

LADIES' Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops.

Also Gents Buck and Cloth do, at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, a full supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink—in 25lb, 30lb and 68 lb kegs.

Calhoun street, Dec. 1856.

EAGLE DRUG STORE.
MEEGAN & NILL,
PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they have opened a DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Main sts.;

opposite Evans' Dry Goods Store, where they intend keeping always on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass Ware,
Perfumery Extracts,
Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes,
Oils, Fancy Articles, &c, &c,

and every approved Article for the Toilet, to suit the most fastidious. They will always keep on hand a PURE and carefully selected stock of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.,

all of which they will guarantee *Pure and Free from Adulteration,* and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, for medical purposes only. In addition to the above, they intend always keeping on hand a large assortment of imported CIGARS of the most favorite or approved brands.

The proprietors would call attention to their carefully selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

for their Plescription Department, which have been selected in the eastern markets, with special care, by one of the firm. To this department they direct the attention of Physicians, it being the object of the proprietors to devote their special care and attention to this branch of business, believing it a desideratum in and about Fort Wayne to know where to get Pure and Unadulterated Medicines: also to know where *Precriptions can be put up with care and neatness.*

Their object will be to protect the professional honor and character of the Physician by putting up such articles as they know to be pure, thereby giving the patient what the Physician intended. While they pledge themselves to the above, they, at the same time, will carefully guard against the many fatal mistakes which daily occur through the negligence or incompetency of Druggists or their Clerks.

The proprietors would call the attention of COUNTRY PHYSICIANS to their large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c, which they will sell on reasonable terms. While they do not wish to come in unfair competition with their neighbors, yet they say they *will not and cannot be undersold.*

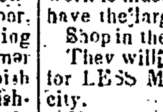
As one of the firm lives on the premises, those requiring medicine at night will be promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS always in attendance at the Eagle Drug Store, or procured when desired.

The Proprietors hope, by special care and attention to their business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

MEEGAN & NILL.
Fort Wayne, April 3, 1857. y40

Ho, for the Farmers!



ALL those that want anything in the line of

SADDLERY

would do well to call on WM. BOWEN & SON, as they have every thing in that line. All their work is made by men and not made by boys. They have the largest stock ever offered in this city.

Shop in the second story of Bowen's Building.

They will sell a BETTER QUALITY of Work for LESS MONEY than any other house in this city.

Nov. 15 y17

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. BARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS, such as Potatoes Butter Eggs, Fruit, Flour, Corn Meal, Dried Beef, Hams, Fish, &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choicest articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Nov. 23. tf—21

Auction and Commission.

THE undersigned Old City Auctioneer has again fitted up his Room on Calhoun street, second door from the corner of Columbia, where he is prepared to attend to selling all kinds of

Goods, Lands, Town Lots, Horses, Wagons, Household Furniture.

He also attend to PAYING TAXES on Property, and Agency to sell Land.

Liberal advance made on Goods left to Sell at Auction.

Having one of the best stands and rooms in the city, and twenty years experience in the business, he hopes to receive a fair portion of patronage.

E STAPLEFORD, *Auctioneer.*
April 11, 1857. p6m41

STONEWARE—a large stock.

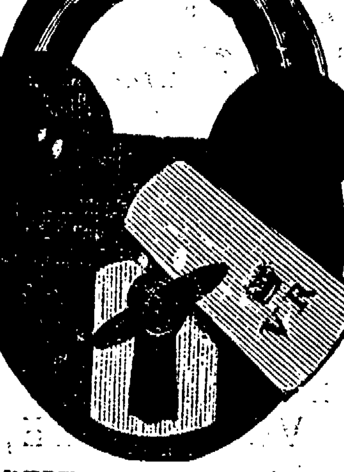
We are the exclusive Agents of the Limaville Stoneware Company, the best Ware made in the country. J. & C. ORFF.

SMOKING and Chewing TOBACCO, at ORFF'S.

STARK MILLS BAGS, the best in the United States, without any exception.
J. & C. ORFF.

CURTAIN DAMASK—A splendid article, at ORFF'S

HARDWARE.



OLIVER P. MORGAN,

Successor to H. Durrie,

No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,

Axtes ElipticSprings, Anvils, Bellows, Vices,

and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity.

FARMER'S GOODS,

such as Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c., &c.

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, together with

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind and variety.

He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work.

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.

Dec. 19 1856. y—25

MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at J. U. WINSLOW.

No. 95 Columbia Street.

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,

Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes, of all kinds

Pure Wines & Brandies

Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall, 63 Columbia Street

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Bark Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanners' Oil, Corn Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Ethereal and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

MEYER & BROTHER,
Druggists, No. 95 Columbia street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY
At Wholesale and Retail.

HILL & JACOBS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a very large and well selected stock, consisting in part of

School Books

of every description used in this vicinity;

Law & Medical Books,

a general assortment;

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

a full supply of all kinds.

Also all the standard POETS.

PAPER—French, English and American Cap and Letter; Bill Paper, Wrapping, Printing, and Hardware do. of all kinds.

PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades and Fire Board Prints—a beautiful assortment.

FANCY ARTICLES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Rose Word and Mahogany Writing Desks, Port Folios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonaies, Gent's Travelling Cases, &c. &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c, of various styles and qualities, from the best manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC, the latest and most popular constantly on hand. Also; Guitar and Violin Strings, &c.

In short, in this establishment, may be found almost every thing, from the penny Toy Book up to a $10 Bible.

We have also, connected with this establishment, a BOOK BINDERY, and are prepared to do Binding of all kinds in as good and workmanlike manner as can be done in any place in the State.—County Officers, in the surrounding counties, are particularly requested to notice this, as we are prepared to do Blank Work in the very best style—Magazines and Periodicals neatly bound on the shortest notice.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are earnestly solicited to give us a call, as our arrangements with Eastern Publishers and Booksellers are such as to enable to sell, at WHOLESALE, on very favorable terms.

By close attention to business, and best efforts to please we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Business Rooms at C. L HILL'S old stand, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L HILL.
February 31, 1857. WM. JACOBS.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!
Two Ways of making Money!!

No. 1, One Silver Watch.............. $10
2, One Canary Bird.............. 5
3, One pr Boots made to measure 5
4, Copy of Fort Wayne Newspaper
to be selected by the winner.......... 2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Capt. Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857. The bark must be either

White, or Black Oak,

in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on.—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.

January 31st.

DRAKE & BOURIE
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail PROVISION EMPORIUM to No. 5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co, where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences.

Are Agents for Maltbey's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec. 1, 1856.

HONEY SOAP—A large lot of this popular soap; also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at *Apothecaries Hall.*

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE—Jujube Paste—Lemon, Rose, Banana, Pine-Apple, Liquorice, Hourhound, Wild-Cherry and Iceland Moss Gum Drops for sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioco, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow-root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street.

J. U. WINSLOW.

CHLORIDE of Lime and Chloride of Soda, at *Apothecaries Hall,* 83 Columbia st.

COFFEE—Old Gov. Java. 6lbs for a dollar, at J. U WINSLOW'S

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 61 Columbia steet.

J U WINSLOW.

WALL PAPER.

C. L. HILL is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Wall Paper and Bordering of the latest and richest patterns.

ECONOMICAL LAMPS.

THE best Lamp extant for affording a pleasant light for little money; superior to all Oil Lamps and equal to Gas, and cheaper than either, at

May 21. O. P. MORGAN'S.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment: LOTS 11 and 12 in block 24, Ewing's Addition, (my late residence), price $3,000.

Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr. F. Nirdlinger's) of lot 540, Hanna's addition. Price $1,000.

82 Acres of Land, 1½ mile from town, adjoining James Embey's farm on the south, and Simon Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $4,000.

80 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne. 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price $2,000.

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856. tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market.

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State.—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way.

Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

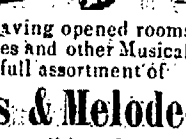
Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.

One Price, and no abatement.

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE WAREROOM



HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand. New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.;

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.

Feb. 6, 1856.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & C.

BLEACHED Sheeting and Shirting 3 4, 7 8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 9-4 and 10-4 wide at ORFF'S

THE best shilling bleach Muslin in the city, at ORFF'S

TICKINGS, Stripes, Denims, Col'd Cotton Flannels at ORFF'S

IRISH Linens 2s to 10s per yd, at ORFF'S

BROCHE, Stella, Square and Long Shawls at ORFF'S

ALL kinds of Family Groceries at ORFF'S.

CALL at Orff's and see the immense stock of Queensware, &c.

12 CASES PRINTS from 6¼ cts upwards at ORFF'S

6 CASES GINGHAMS by yard or piece, at ORFF'S

4 CASES COTTON FLANNELS by the yard or piece, at ORFF'S

LOAF, Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rice, Coffe and Maple Sugar at ORFF'S.

ROBINSON'S
New Brick Store

At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.

This Wholesale and Retail

Boot & Shoe Manufactory
AND LEATHER STORE

IS the most extensive establishment of the kind in this part of the country.

My Retail Room

is spacious and well filled, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronz, French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the FANCY-GAITER and STOGA BOOT.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the Jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES H. ROBINSON.
Fort Wayne, Ind, Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
N. McLACHLAN & Co.,

Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,

LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c. &c.

in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs. Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Fort Wayne, May 16 y44

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $12000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from HANGING ROCK metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit.

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition wherever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the signe of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.

September 22d, 1855.

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at BRANDRIFF'S.

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE.—We have five sizes of this Stove, warranted good; also, the Hoosier State takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite, is heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had of BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S.

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at

Sept. 10. BRANDRIFF'S

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of HANGING Rock, and the only one made of the kind exclusively of the material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers is a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and can afford them low, considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Box Stove—3 sizes new pattern, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at BRANDRIFF'S

10,000 Lbs. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

SEVEN sizes Fluted Boxes Stoves; very cheap and heavy plated at BRANDRIFF

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beatiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA.—This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city; it is everything that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it; the price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS.—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove, got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN and Japaned Ware.—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. *All mending and jobbing done at* BRANDRIFF.

Summit City Factory,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE are prepared to Manufacture WOOL ON THE SHARE, and CARD, SPIN, FULL and DRESS CUSTOM CLOTH, promptly and in the best style.

Merchants are invited to examine our Stock of

WOOLEN GOODS,

as we are determined to sell a *Good Article* as low as can be purchased in the East. We have, also, a

Set of Machinery,

and an assortment of

Machine Cards, Comb Plates, Card Cleaners, &c.,

which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

H. RUDISILL & SON.
January 20th, 1855 y29

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE

WASH M'LEAN. P. L WEAVER

WASH. M'LEAN, & Co.,
Boiler Makers,

And Dealers in Second Hand Boilers and Engines, *Congress Street, one door East of Ludlow,*

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Constantly on hand an assortment of new and second-hand Boilers, which they will sell low or exchange for old ones. y—24

1853 1853
FORT WAYNE
STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER JOSEPH STORY.

BOWSER & STORY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,

Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, all on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establisment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and despatch. Cash paid for old Castings and Brass

Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. v16

HUGH B. REED,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Class, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 9 1852 H B R.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

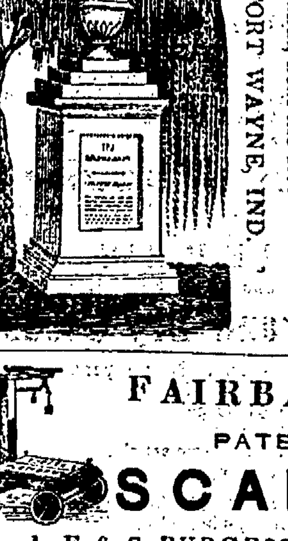
20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns

5 pieces Stair Carpets and Ruggs Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width, 4-4, 5-4 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

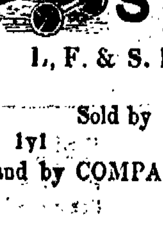
August 10th, 1855.

JAMES HUMPHREY'S



STEAM MARBLE,
Free & Lime Stone Works,
On the Canal, near the Rockhill House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT



SCALES.

L. F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO.
1y1 189 Broadway, N. Y.
and by COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co.
FORT WAYNE Ind.

IF you want to save money in buying, go to ORFF'S.

2 COOP Pails, 3 do. Flour do. Well Buckets, Sugar Boxes, Butter Ladles, Willow Waggons, Wash Tubs, Bbl. Churns, Cloth Baskets, Market do. Butter Prints, Cloth Pins, Wheelbarrows, Wood bowls and all kind of Woodware at ORFF'S.

BOYS if you want a nice Sleigh for the Winter go to ORFF'S.

25 WITNESSES;
or THE
Forger Convicted

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle

when, for 10 successive nights, over

☞ 50,000 people ☜

Greated him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Couterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY of the Present Century for
Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bil in existence, and Exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see *all at a glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Publis

Also a List of

All Private Bankers in America

A complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Also A SERIES OF

INTERESTING STORIES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE

Describing the most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that country have been so often found.

These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker.

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall st., New York.
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Circulation, One Hundred Thousand Copies Weekly, $1 a year.

FORT WAYNE
MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phœnix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts Ft. Wayne.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Book Keeper, has no hesitation in saying the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union.

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practised by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to become much more selfreliant, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West.

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies acquainting themselves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the streets, and will remain permanently conected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes, therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship $25,00
For same with Ornamental Penmanship 3,00

☞ Catalogues sent on application.

C. J. DIETRICH, Prin.
Ft. Wayne, Feb. 16. tf—33

JOHN ORFF. S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,
AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,
FORT WAYNE.

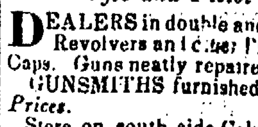
THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S. Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 3.

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuff, &c., constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.

ORFF & LACEY.
Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of Columbia St., *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,

Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Guns, Revolvers and other Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials a *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.
200 " " 2½ "
300 " " 5 "
400 " " 8 "

Aug. 27 SMITH & Co.
y—8

Steam Elevators,

Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane

FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and all kinds of produce.

Fort Way 18th, 1855. 146

German Books.

FOR Sale at the Farmer's Depot, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Book, Stark's Prayer Book, School Books, Kohlrausch's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Erlanger's edition, 51 volumes, price $20 Wittenberger's edition, $15, Leipsic edition, $26.—Hirsahberger Bible, late edition, $4; Brockhaus Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 15 volumes And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

These books are all fine editions, and imported direct from Germany. I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book desired at the shortest notice.

April 28.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at *Reduced Prices.*

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Stripes, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Grocery and Glass ware, at

Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE'S.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both.—Tea, 50 cts; Molasses 75 cts; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts; Coffee, 12½ cents.

Call in and get a bargain while they are going.

Oct. 10, 1857, GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. IS—No 33 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. WHOLE No 1257

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE.—*Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, Third Story, opposite P. Kiser.*

TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, in Advance; Two Dollars Fifty Cents at the end of Six Months; or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per Square of Ten lines for the first three weeks, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Insurance Agency.

A subscriber having received the Agency of the

Ætna Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

Is prepared to issue policies on the most favorable terms. This Company has a Capital Stock of

$300,000,

All paid and well invested, and is one of the oldest and most responsible Companies in the Union.

JOHN HOUGH, Jr.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 30, 1851. y17.

General Insurance Agency,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Ætna Fire & Mar Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Connecticut.—Capital $500,000

MERCHANTS FIRE&MARINE INS.Co

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.—Capital $100,000

STAR FIRE & MARINE INS. Co.

Gadensburgh, N.Y.—Capital $150,000.

The above Companies have all their capital paid in, and have complied with all the conditions of the late Act of the Legislature relating to Foreign Insurance Companies, thus affording ample guarantees to the insured.

HOUGH & JONES, *Agents.*

May 17th, 1856. y46

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

HOUGH & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care, and will give special attention to the collecting and securing of debts throughout the State.

Office—Calhoun street.

L. M. NINDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—Corner of Calhoun and Pearl streets, under the Sentinel Office.

WM. W. CARSON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office—On Calhoun street, one door south of P. Kiser's (second story).

F. P. RANDALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Master in Chancery.

Office—Clinton street, two doors south of H. Colerick's Brick Store.

R. BRACKENRIDGE, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, will attend to the Collection, Adjustment or Securing of Debts, the payment of taxes, purchase and sale of lands, and examination of titles in any part of Indiana.

Office—Corner of Pearl and Calhoun streets, under the Sentinel office.

W. S. SMITH. W. W. AY-EEVES.

SMITH & SHEEVENS,

Attorneys at Law.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Collections made with fidelity and dispatch, and the proceeds promptly paid over.

Sale or purchase of Real Estate negotiated.

OFFICE—Over City Auction Store. 36

BENJAMIN SAUNDERS,

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

No. 2 Phænix Block, Calhoun Street,

(next door to the Sentinel Office.)

f6m19 FORT WAYNE

MEDICAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. G. W. BOWEN,

HOMŒOPATHIST,

Residence on Barr street, office on Calhoun street, Opposite the Public Square.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Dr. C. S. Smith.

Office on Calhoun street, over Hill's Book Store.

Fort Wayne, July 7th. y—1

HOMŒOPATHY.

P. M. LEONARD, M. D., respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, as Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. He may be found at the office of Dr. Brodie, on Calhoun street, in building north of Canal Bridge, at all times when not professionally engaged.

Dr. W. D. STEWART

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has returned to and permanently located in Fort Wayne, where he will continue to practice of Medicine as Surgery.

Residence north side of Berry street, two doors west of the 2d Presbyterian Church. Office on Clinton street, immediately over the Post Office.

May 21, 1857. y41

D. J. HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

FOR THE CURE OF

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Constipation Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels producing Cramps Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c. &c.

All of these ills yield like magic toils vilifying influence upon the system, and for a person in advanced years, or recovering from sickness of any kind, nothing can be more conducive to their complete cure than the use of these Bitters as per directions on the bottles.

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first introduction of "Dr. J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters" to the public, and such has been the success of this article after its tested efficacy by a discriminating public, that during the last year nearly half a million bottles were sold, with a continuous demand in excess of the supply with all the facilities the proprietors have been able to command in this population.

Are you dyspeptic? Then take these Stomach Bitters.

Are you bilious? Try one bottle of these Bitters, and be relieved at once.

Are you annoyed by indigestion or constipation? Remove the cause by the free use of these Bitters.

Have you fever and ague? How many thousands in the West and South have been cured of this constitution-destroying disease by the free use of these Bitters!

All should try this great Antidote. We venture to affirm that, when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used, a case of Fever and Ague cannot occur therefore, no family consulting their own interest can afford to do without it.

A WORD TO THE LADIES

Intercommunicating to your use Dr J Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but just to state that as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are of times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all affections consequent upon this critical season, and for cramps in stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in fruits, vegetables, ice cream, &c., it is certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it.

One wineglassful taken three times each before meals, or half the quantity if the patients are in a weak condition, and increased in proportion to their strength, will be found a great tonic agent, which all will appreciate when personally satisfied of the facts, as they will be by giving the Bitters one trial.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Carelessness should be our study, but more particularly when the health is at stake. Since these Bitters have, from their medical qualities, become so popular, there have been a great many concoctions called Stomach Bitters, and often represented to be the same in virtue as Dr. Hostetter's, palmed upon the public. Beware of these villainous compounds! Our Bitters are put up in square quart bottles, and covered with the patent metallic cap, stamped "Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," and Dr. J Hostetter blown on the glass. All others are imitation.

For sale, at Fort Wayne, by

SMITH & BRACKENRIDGE, WALL & METER.

H. B. REED, R. G. WAGNER.

Nov 7, 1856 y17

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE firm of B. W. OAKLEY & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed up by B. W. OAKLEY, who will pay all demands, and will receive prompt settlement of all unsettled matters of the firm.

B. W. OAKLEY,
C. B. OAKLEY.

Fort Wayne, June 18, 1857.

B. W. OAKLEY

Will give his exclusive attention to the

HARDWARE BUSINESS,

and will keep always on hand a superior assortment of HARDWARE well selected to suit this market, and of the best quality. He will sell at *reasonable prices*, and it will give him great pleasure to serve his old friends and make himself useful to the public generally in this line of business. He his prepared to fill all orders correctly and with dispatch.

In his stock may be found

Scythes, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, Shovels, Grain Cradles, Sickles, &c.

IRON of all sizes.

Cast, Blister, German and Spring STEEL

Nails, Brads, Spikes, &c.

Mattocks, Picks, & Grub-Hoes.

Vices, Anvils, Bellows, & Screw Plates.

Bench and Moulding Planes

Socket, Mortice, and Firmer Chisels.

A superior assortment of

Saddlery Ware

of all kinds, Enameled Leather and Cloths, and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS generally.

Machine Stretched Leather Belting, Vulcanized Rubber Belting and Packing, and a large stock of

Shell Hardware.

In short, all articles kept in the Hardware line.

June 27th, 1857. y—52

Drug Store Removed!

THE subscriber has removed his establishment, styled AUTHEGARIDS' HALL, to

No. 83 Columbia Street,

directly opposite the Post Office, where he will be happy to serve his old customers, and as many new ones as will be pleased to call.

The stock consists of

DRUGS,

French, English and American Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Acids, Dye Woods, &c

also—

BRANDIES AND WINES

of foreign importation, and American wine.

Agency of Gram & Commeno's and New York Peach Manufacturing Co. ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Gold and Tin Foil, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours

March 28. J. U. WINSLOW.

R. WILLIAMS, A. C. HUESTIS.

WILLIAMS & HUESTIS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Fruit, Glass, Nails, Woodenware,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, &c.

No. 85 Columbia street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

MERCHANDISE supplied with Groceries of all kinds, on as favorable terms, all things considered, as can be purchased in *any market.*

☞ *All orders filled with dispatch.* ☜

Jan. 17, 1857. 1y29

COMPARET, HUBBELL & Co.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE receive, Store, and Forward Goods by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Toledo, Wabash, & Western Railroads, and by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and deal in all kinds of

PRODUCE,

Salt, Fish Nails, Pork, Beef, Flour, Glass, Coal, &c

☞ We are also Agents for

Fairbank's Celebrated Scales

and

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER,

For Sporting and Blasting purposes. And for

Peacock & Son's Steel Plow.

Our Warehouse is well located on the Canal Basin at the east end of Columbia street, at the termination of the side track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago Railroad.

Fort Wayne, April 4, 1857.

HILL & JACOBS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Booksellers & Stationers,

Calhoun St., Fort Wayne.

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; Writing, Wrapping and Printing Papers; Fancy Articles, &c.

Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BOOK BINDING promptly executed

BOOKS!

McDONALD'S TREATISE

On the Law relating to the

Powers & Duties

OF THE

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE & CONSTABLES

of the State of Indiana.

Just received and for sale by HILL & JACOBS,

February 12. Calhoun st.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FOREMOST among the various remedies for this disease stands

Dr. Shallenberger's Antidote.

A few doses will cure any ordinary case, and ONE DOSE invariably stops the Chills. It contains nothing in the least degree hurtful to the system under any circumstances, and never produces the unpleasant effects that attend the use of Quinine, and other agents in general use. It cures every form of the disease, and is the original and only antidote for malaria.

Ask for Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Antidote, and be sure you get PILLS.

Sold by responsible Druggists everywhere.

PRICE $1 50.

Sole Proprietors, A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale and Retail Agents:

WALL, METER & CO

Fort Wayne, Aug. 7, 1857. 6m6

HUMPHREY & HURD,

Carpenters and Joiners,

HEREBY give notice to their friends and all whom it may concern, that they manufacture to order at their shop, nearly opposite the Rockhill House, *Doors, Blinds Window Sash*, and all other kinds of work usually in their line of business. Having the most extensive assortment and the very best of machinery driven by steam of any establishment in this vicinity they are prepared to execute all orders with dispatch and at the lowest prices. Give us a call.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41

BLINDS AND SASH

CHEAPEST AT HOME.

MAKERS of *Blinds* in Toledo and other places and their agents here represent their work *cheaper* than any made here. To those in want of such articles, we would say we are prepared to furnish BETTER WORK at prices that will compare *all the time* with any made abroad, and respectfully invite a call.

HUMPHREY & HURD.

Fort Wayne, April 11th, 1856. y41.

FRESH TAMARINDS just received and for sale by J. V. WINSLOW

63 Columbia street.

CARPETS. 20 pieces 2 and 3 ply Carpets.
10 " Oil Cloth.
10 " Floor Matting.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

$2,000.—AGENTS WANTED, either Ladies or Gentlemen, in every town and county in the United States, to engage in a genteel business by which they can make from $100 to $2000 a year. For particulars, address, enclosing stamp,

S. A. DEWEY & CO.,

3m6 Box 181, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH, F. WAYNE & CHICAGO

Railroad Company

WITH its ample rolling stock and equipment, is prepared to transport Passengers and Freight from

Philadelphia & Pittsburgh to Chicago,

ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI,

And all places West and South-West,

With a great degree of regularity and expedition.

The fact that this road forms a direct and consolidated line between PITTSBURGH and CHICAGO, is a sufficient guarantee that its Trains will make time, and connections with Trains on other Roads.

Change of Time.

GOING WEST

PASSENGERS TRAINS LEAVE

	Mail.	1st Express.	2d Express.
Pittsburgh,	5 30 A M	2 15 P M	8 45 A M
Crestline,	2 00 P M	10 50 P M	10 30 P M
FT. WAYNE,	6 10 P M	5 45 A M	3 45 A M
REACH CHICAGO,	3 35 A M	2 00 P M	

The 8.45 A M Train from Pittsburgh being a train for Local business, is overtaken at Crestline by Express train from Pittsburgh at 2 15 P M.

All Trains make close connections at CRESTLINE for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS and SAINT LOUIS.

Also at FORT WAYNE with Trains on Wabash & Western Railroad for *Lafayette, Central Illinois* and *St. Louis.*

Also at Forest with trains on the M. R. & L. E. R. R.

RETURNING.

	1st Express.	Mail.
From Chicago,	5 00 A M	8 45 P M
FT. WAYNE,	2 15 P M	5.30 A M
Crestline,	8 54 "	1.00 P M
Arr. Pittsburgh,	6 00 A M	3 50 P M

Making close connections with trains for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Trains from St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Columbus make close connections a Crestline with all returning trains. At Fort Wayne trains from St. Louis, Central Illinois, Lafayette, and intermediate places, connect with above trains. At Forest, connections are made with trains to and from Cincinnati, Springfield and Dayton.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave New Brighton for Allegheny City at 6.30 A M, 1 35 P M, and 6.05 P M.

Leave Allegheny City for New Brighton at 10 00 A.M. and 5 00 P M.

☞ *Baggage checked through, and no charge for handling.*

☞ For tickets and further information apply to A T Johnson, Agent, at the Great Western Railroad Office, directly on the corner, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, or to Geo. Parkin, Passenger Station, Penn Street, between Wayne and Canal; R P Patrick, No. 20 Dearborn Street, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, or to the Agents at the Stations on the line.

☞ All Trains stop at Fort Wayne 15 minutes.—Remember above is *Evening* time.

J. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

D. W. ROSS, Passr Agt Chicago.

JOS. H. MOORE, Superintendent.

Jan. 25th, 1858. y51

New and Direct Route

FROM

Toledo to St. Louis,

Springfield, Naples, Decatur, and all points in the West.

TOLEDO WABASH, & WESTERN RAILROAD

No change of Cars or Baggage between Toledo and St. Louis.

ON and after Monday, October 26th, 1857, Trains will leave Fort Wayne as follows:

GOING WEST.

Mail Express..... 7.10 A.M.
New York & St. Louis Express..... 7.20 P.M.

GOING EAST.

New York & St. Louis Express..... 4.30 A.M.
Mail Express..... 12.45 P.M.

Passengers by either of these trains go through to St. Louis without change of Cars, *an advantage not possessed by any on the route.* These trains make close connections at Saint Louis with Great Western Railroad, for *Springfield, Naples, Decatur, &c.*

The Railroad is built and equipped in the most thorough manner, and for SPEED AND COMFORT, is not exceded by any route to St. Louis.

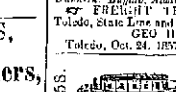
The Mail Express leaving Fort Wayne at 7 10 A.M. connects at Paris with Morning Train of the Paris and Indianapolis Railroad, for Indianapolis, and at Indianapolis with *all the Roads leading from that point.*

Trains leaving Fort Wayne at 4.30 A.M. make close connections at Toledo with Trains of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, *for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston*

☞ FREIGHT TRAINS run daily between Toledo, State Line and Fort Wayne.

GEO. H. BURROWS, Gen Sup't.

Toledo, Oct. 24, 1857.



J. B. HILL. A. H. OGDEN.

HILL & ORBISON,

(*Successors to Hill, Orbison & Co.,*)

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS

FORT WAYNE, IA.

115 PIECES RED FLANNEL at ORFF'S

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, & GREEN BROAD CLOTHS at ORFF'S

SATTINETTS, Jeans, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Linseys & Full Cloths, at ORFF'S

BLACK and Colored Dress Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Plaids, Coburgs, Alpaccas and Bombazines, at ORFF'S

LINEN Table Cloths, Diapers, Crashes & Sheeting at ORFF'S

ROCKHILL HOUSE,

By PHILO RUMSEY,

Corner of Broadway and Main Streets,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

January 20th, 1855. y26

MAYER HOUSE,

Formerly Pale Alto

H. B. GARTIN Proprietor,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Corner of Wayne and Calhoun Streets.

☞ Omnibus to convey passengers to and from the Cars. 12

J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

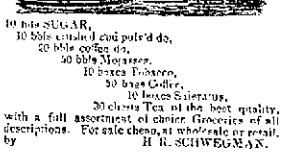
Dry Goods and Groceries,

Corner of Columbia and Calhoun streets.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

JONAS W. TOWNLEY. R. BERRY TOWNLEY.

Groceries by Canal.



10 hds SUGAR,
10 bbls crushed and pulv'd do,
20 bbls coffee do,
50 bbls Molasses,
10 boxes Tobacco,
50 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Saleratus,
30 chests Tea of the best quality,

with a full assortment of choice Groceries of all descriptions. For sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for Sale the BRICK HOUSE, with TWO LOTS, adjoining the residence of J. L. Williams on Wayne Street.

Apply to J. L. WILLIAMS or P. HOLLAND

A. COMSTOCK.

Jan 9th, 1857. tf—13

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representative of the United States:

I have received from J. Calhoun, Esq., president of the late constitutional convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the constitution framed by that body, with the expression of a hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State." In compliance with this request, I herewith transmit to Congress, for their action, the constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr Calhoun, dated at Lecompton on the 14th ultimo, by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government; but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and by usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Error since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head, of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to bring to subject it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so called Topeka constitution, in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2d, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka legislature with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war with Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the governor's despatch of July 15th he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection, throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities, or countries, where the republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hotbed of all the abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send the communication immediately by mail. I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. Lane under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, as Governor Walker informs us, "to organize the whole so-called Free-State party into volunteers, and take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object is to protect the polls at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State legislature."

"The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the free-State conservatives into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such men by Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization." &c., &c.

In the governor's despatch, of July 27th, he says that "Gen. Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other despatches of General Walker, it appears by a reference to Mr. Stanton's communication to Gen. Case, of the 9th December last, that the "important step of calling the Legislature together after I [he] had become satisfied that the election ordered by the convention on the 21st instant, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed." So intense was the delayal feeling among the enemies of the government established by Congress that an election which afforded them an opportunity, if in the majority, of making Kansas a free-State, according to their own professed desire could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed!

The truth is, that, up till the present moment, the enemies of the existing government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary constitution and government. The very first paragraph of the message of Gov. Robinson, dated on the 7th December, to the Topeka legislature now assembled at Lawrence contains an open defiance of the constitution and laws of the United States. The Governor says: "The convention which formed the constitution at Topeka originated with the people of Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by direct vote, and also indirectly through two elections of State officers and members of the State legislature. Yet it has pleased the administration to regard the whole proceedings revolutionary."

The Topeka government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a government in direct opposition to the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress. It is a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State of the Union to undertake to establish a separate government, within its limits, for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain, against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts, the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for delegates to the Kansas constitutional convention, and also afterwards on the question of slavery submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognise only other constitution than that framed at Topeka.

Had the whole Lecompton constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because, if successful, they would thus have removed an obstacle out of the way of their own revolutionary constitution. They would have done this not upon a consideration of the merits of the whole or any part of the Lecompton constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or adopt the necessary measures to establish a constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress?

That this law recognised the right of the people of the Territory, without any enabling act from Congress to form a State constitution, is to clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free" in framing their constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way subject only to the constitution of the United States" and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame a constitution to their own way without an express authority from Congress appears to be almost a contradiction in terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a Territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self government. This would be to adopt not "their own way," but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary, first, to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from their territorial dependence and establish a State government. For this purpose, the territorial legislature, in 1855, passed a law, "for taking the sense of the people of this Territory upon the expediency of calling a convention to form a State constitution" at the general election to be held in October, 1855. The "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a convention. It is true that at this election the enemies of the territorial government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a constitution of their own for the purpose of subverting the territorial government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of a convention, the territorial legislature, on the 27th day of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and fairly defined. "Every *bona-fide* inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas" on the third Monday of June, the day of the election, who was a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States or Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, provision was made for the registry of the qualified votes; and, in pursuance thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty one votes were registered. Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all the qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this election. In his inaugural address, on the 27th May, he informed them that under one practice the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is then called to be elected by you under the call of the territorial legislature, created and still vivified by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law with full power to make such an enactment. The territorial legislature, then in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognised in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The governor also clearly and distinctly warns them what would be the consequence if they should not participate in the election. "The people of Kansas, then, (he says,) are invited by the highest authority known to constitution to participate, freely and fairly, in the election of delegates to frame a constitution and State government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote to act for them in that so Congress and the absentees are as much bound, under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and anarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative.

It may also be observed, that at this period any hope, if one had existed, that the Topeka constitution would ever be recognised by Congress must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the territorial legislature in a variety of forms which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the delegate elected to the House of Representative, under a territorial law, had been admitted to his seat, and had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all difficulties. This was the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws, and to unite with its friends in framing a State constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequence of their refusal to submit to lawful authority and vote at the election of delegates, may yet prove to be of a most deplorable character. Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which have for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its government. It is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation. We acknowledge no master but the law; and should we cast loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case will indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the territorial government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for delegates to the convention not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an excuse to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties of Kansas in the early spring of 1857, but because they had predetermined at all hazards to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore, suffered to pass by default but of this result the qualified citizens who refused to vote, can never justly complain.

From this review, it is manifest that the Lecompton convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and was invested with power to frame a constitution.

The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas. But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of the established law? In certain small republics of ancient times the people did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot box; and if the people will refuse to exercise it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a constitution, and, having completed their work, finally adjourned on the 7th day of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this constitution to a popular vote; but they did submit the question whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted up the flames of civil war in Kansas, and had produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy. It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas, as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it, and it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker, in general terms, in favor of submitting to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of slavery. In what concerns, was not a subject which attracted any attention. In fact, the general provisions of our recent State constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and so excellent, that it would be difficult to far wrong at the present day in framing a new constitution.

I then believe and still believe, that, under the organic act, the Kansas convention were bound to submit to the this all-important question of slavery to the people. It was never, however, my opinion that, independently of this act, they would have been bound to submit any portion of the constitution to a popular vote, in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried out into practice, that the people have the right to delegate to representatives, chosen by themselves, their sovereign powers to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased have required the convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote; but this they have not done. The only remedy, therefore, in this case is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their constitution or their laws, according to their own judgment.

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st December last, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution. Hereupon, a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka constitution, if they were the majority to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise their right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday of January; and that they did on that day, vote under the Lecompton constitution for a governor and other State officers, a member of Congress, and for members of the legislature. This election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election, either by one or both parties, the legislature and the people of Kansas, under their constitution, will know how to redress themselves and punish those detestable but too common crimes without any outside interference.

The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member to represent them in Congress members of the State legislature, and other State officers.

They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form.

It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the question. This will carry out the great principle of non intervention recognised and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery, and confining it to the people whom it immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always excited a baleful influence throughout the whole country.

It is proper that I should briefly refer to the election held under an act of the territorial legislature, on the first Monday of January last, on the Lecompton constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the territorial legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, resulted in a strange inconsistency. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton constitution, were at the very same time and thus recognising its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner, by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country which would result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and the fine Territory, which was hitherto been torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and the comforts which follow in the train of agricultural and mechanical industry. The people will then be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If a majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible way by which they can be effected so speedily as by prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and remake constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognised, I believe, in some form or other by every State constitution and Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognise them. I can perceive no plausible reason to the contrary. This has been the uniform practice of the Government. It is emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for the benefit and protection of the people; that they have at all times an indisputable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper." The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas constitution, after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing. The legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

Treasurer of State,
NATHANIEL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo

Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen,

Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Supreme Judges.
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion.
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

The President's Kansas Message will be found on our first page, and is worth an attentive perusal. The president gives his views boldly and clearly, and without dictating to Congress what course they should pursue, states his own convictions strongly in favor of accepting the Lecompton constitution. He gives a faithful review of the facts attending the formation of the Lecompton constitution, and of the insurrectionary proceedings of the rebels who have kept Kansas in a turmoil. He shows that the convention was legally constituted with power to form a constitution, and discharged that duty; and that whatever objections be now urged to that instrument, the safest and most proper course would be for Congress to recognize it, and leave the people hereafter to make such changes and amendments to it as they see fit, or as may be necessary to make it conform to their feelings and wishes.

It is an able and judicious message, presenting the question to Congress and its true and proper light, and in a spirit of moderation and conciliation. Whatever the result, the President will enjoy the proud consciousness that he has faithfully and wisely performed his duty in the premises, and will merit the approbation of his fellow citizens.

KANSAS.—The affairs of this troublesome territory still engross a much larger share of our columns and of the public attention than they are entitled to: and nothing would give us greater pleasure than to announce that the question was settled. We should not care much how, so long as it was settled and done with, and we could be relieved of this eternal din of Kansas, Kansas! We desire to see it admitted as a state at the earliest practical moment, and we fully agree with the President that this can be most readily effected by admitting it with the Lecompton Constitution. Let it once be admitted as a state, and then the difficulty will be localized and no longer divert the attention of Congress from other and more important matters. Admit it as a state, and then if its citizens are not satisfied with their constitution, they can alter it to suit themselves, without troubling the country, or making dissentions in better and more peaceable and law-abiding states. If then they choose to quarrel and fight among themselves, let them do so—it is their own business, and we have no right to interfere. Non-intervention could then be practically carried out.

The President's Message on the subject, after a hard struggle in the House, has finally been referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into every thing that has transpired in Kansas, from the election of constable to the adoption of the constitution. The friends of the President wished it referred to the committee on territories; but Mr. Douglas' friends and the republicans succeeded by three majority in referring it to the select committee. The fact of the republicans, who have so zealously and bitterly opposed the doctrine of popular sovereignty, voting with Mr. D's friends affords some reason to doubt whether his present course is not an abandonment of the doctrine which the democrats fought so hard to maintain. The instructions given to this committee savor much more of congressional interference than of popular sovereignty, and as such we can easily account for the support they received from the republicans; but with the democrats the case is different. Frauds of the grossest kinds have doubtless been committed in Kansas—its whole history is little else; and few if any of its public men, of any party, seem as if they could do anything fairly, honorably, or in accordance with law: All this we are willing to admit; but we contend it is a matter for the people of that territory to rectify. They are the sovereigns, and any interference by Congress is a gross violation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

It is said that several members voted for this reference of the message who will vote for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, when that question comes directly up, and that the measure will undoubtedly carry. We hope this may be so; for as we before said we are anxious to see the question settled and done with. It is time to stop congressional interference, recognize the sovereignty of Kansas, and allow its people to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Another Row in Congress!

The House of Representatives remained in session the whole of Friday night last, and as a natural consequence had a fight. Mr Keitt of S. Carolina and Mr Grow of Pa. were the principal actors in this disgraceful scene, but a number of the friends of each "pitched in," and at one time there was a fair prospect of a general melee and free fight, more befitting Donnybrook Fair than the Hall of a deliberative body representing a nation like the United States. Full particulars will be found in another column.

Such scenes are a disgrace to our Congress, and through them to our country. They deserve the severest reprobation, and the actors in them ought to be expelled from the seats they are unworthy to fill. Night sessions with their usual concomitants of drunkenness and rowdyism, almost invariably lead to such outbreaks and should be discountenanced.

Bank of Pennsylvania—An investigation into the affairs of this bank shows that the entire capital, $1,875,000, has been sunk and lost. Mr. Allibone, the President, is indebted to the bank $500,000, not more than $100,000 of which can be recovered. He lent his brother $100,000 without security, which is all lost; and other friends larger amounts, which is in the same predicament.

The Directors' report shows a deficiency of $1,312,478 75, or, in other words for that amount of the property of the bank the Board were unable to find among its assets any representative whatever.

Poor-house Burnt—Six Paupers Perished!—The Ashtabula Co. Ohio, poor-house was set on fire on Tuesday week by one of the inmates, a woman named Morrison, and totally destroyed. Six persons persons perished. The woman escaped, but was afterwards arrested, and committed for trial.

Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.—Hon J. W. Borden, the newly appointed commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, leaves here to day for the scene of his labors. He takes with him the warmest regards of our citizens and of the large circle of friends to whom his uniform kindness and goodness of heart endeared him. We wish him a safe and pleasant trip, and a honorable and agreeable career as representative of the United States to the Court of King Kamehamaha.

A number of his friends assembled at the St. Charles Saloon last night to bid him a farewell, and express their mingled feelings of regret at losing him from among us, and of satisfaction at the honorable position assigned him. Oysters and other delicacies of the season, with a moderate allowance of sparkling champaigne were freely discussed; wit, sentiment, good feeling, and eloquence abounded, and after bidding a cordial farewell to their old and well-tried friend the company dispersed.

We regret our limits will not allow us to notice this truly friendly and pleasant party at greater length. It would be unjust, however, to neglect to pay a just tribute to the courteous proprietors of the St. Charles, Messrs. Peck & Reed, for the sumptuous viands they prepared and the attention they showed their guests. They keep an orderly, respectable and well conducted establishment, where gentlemen can at any time procure refreshments without the least danger of encountering or being annoyed by drunken loafers and blacklegs. Such an establishment deserves patronage.

The Noble & Lagrange Regulators having performed their task and rid themselves entirely of the gang who have so long infested their neighborhood, have peaceably disbanded. They captured a splendid press at the house of Perry Randolph, on Pretty Prairie, in Lagrange, but have not yet discovered the plates of the counterfeits it was designed to print. Randolph escaped.

Altogether, 53 arrests were made, one of whom, a Dr Sutton of Lagrange Co committed suicide by taking laudanum: 35 have been committed to jail or held to bail, and the remainder discharged. Several others have left the country, and it is believed the entire gang is now broken up and driven out of that part of the country.

The men engaged in this work of regeneration richly deserve the thanks of the community for the thorough manner in which they have discharged their duty, and for the moderation and fairness which has marked all their proceedings.

LECTURE.—Thos F Meagher, the Irish patriot, one of the most brilliant and eloquent speakers in the country, will deliver a lecture on Wednesday, the 24th inst, in Colerick's Hall.—Subject—*St Patrick's Day*, and national anniversaries generally. This will be one of the richest treats ever afforded our citizens. Mr M's acknowledged talents and deserved reputation, together with the attractive subject on which he proposes to lecture, must ensure him a large audience. Tickets 25 cents.

Dramatic Reading.—Mrs MACREADY, the celebrated actress and dramatic reader, will favor our citizens with one of her highly popular readings from the Dramatists and Poets, some evening next week. This lady's performances every where elicit the warmest and most enthusiastic commendations. The New York Spirit of the Times says:

"Her style of reading is original and very effective, combining the impassioned expression of the stage with the chaste and intellectual power of didactic elocution. We were especially struck with the variety of characters in which she showed distinguished excellence; she is equally at home in the tragic and comic role. Her rendering of a scene between Macbeth and Lady Macbeth was sufficiently intense to do justice to the darkest passion: while her gay and graceful ease in Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, gave a highly favorable specimen of his talent in light comedy."

The Boston Atlas says, "Her success has been unparalleled since the day of Fanny Kemble."

With such commendations and hundreds more, still more flattering, might be added, we risk nothing in saying that Mrs Macready is deserving the patronage of all our citizens who can appreciate genius, or enjoy a highly intellectual performance.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—The Indiana State Board of Agriculture have published a pamphlet report of the examining committee on the specimens of Sugar exhibited at their late annual meeting, together with the statement of the exhibitors, and a brief report of the proceedings of the Sugar Growers Convention held in Springfield, Illinois. The pamphlet contains much useful information, and should be read by all who cultivate the Chinese Cane. Copies can be had, gratis, of Mr. D. F. Comparett, Secretary of the Allen County Agricultural Society.

Col F. P. Randall has brought from Kentucky a bushel of well ripened Sorghum Seed, which he will divide with such of his brother farmers, as will give him an early call.

It is now satisfactorily proved that the cane can be profitably raised here; that sugar of excellent quality can be made from it, and that it yields a large quantity of very superior molasses. We hope to see our farmers, generally, go into its cultivation, and anticipate that the day is not far distant when the large amount now paid by our citizens for sugar may be kept at home, and circulated among our farmers, in stead of southern planters and eastern dealers.

☞ We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. P. S. Underhill, who keeps on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Monuments, Tombstones, Mantlepieces, and other articles in Marble. He has recently purchased the entire stocks of Marble of Mr. J. Humphrey, and Mr. J. Brown, which added to his own, makes his assortment one of the largest and best in the State. Some of his monuments are truly beautiful and show an artistic skill and taste scarcely to be expected outside of the larger cities. Persons desiring anything in this line may depend upon suited, and on reasonable prices, if they give Mr. Underhill a call.

☞ Travellers visiting Indianapolis would do well to stop at the *Palmer House*, now kept by J. D. CARMICHAEL. It has lately been enlarged, and has been newly furnished by the present proprietor. We notice our brethren of the press who have visited the capital all speak in the highest terms of praise of the present enterprising and attentive landlord, and describe the Palmer as one of the best houses in the West. The price of boarding has been reduced to $1 50 per day—which is far lower than we have been accustomed to pay in that city.

☞ The February number of LE BON TON, *Journal de Modes, and Monthly Report of Paris London, and New York Fashions* contains four splendidly colored plates of fashions, engraved in Paris expressly for this work; also, two full sized patterns—one for a ladies' cloak, and the other a child's basque—accompanied by full printed directions; with a general report of fashions for the months. With every number, besides the plates, two or more full-sized patterns cut in tissue paper, are sent. To dress-makers this work must be indispensable, and every lady who makes her own dresses, or wishes to keep posted in the fashions, ought to take it.

Published monthly at $3,00 per annum; or every two months at $3.00 S. F. Taylor, publisher, 407 Broadway, New York.

To buy Goods Cheap, go to P PIERR'S store, under the Sentinel Office. He does business on the ready pay system, and is thereby enabled to sell at a small advance on first cost. He has a good assortment of dry goods, groceries, queensware, & all of which he offers at the very lowest prices. He sells 12lbs of choice New Orleans sugar for $1 00—as good an article as can be found in the town, and every thing else proportionably low.

Our European Correspondence.

FLORENCE, ITALY, Jan. 8TH, 1858.

MR. THOS. TIGAR:

Dear Sir—In my last, I spoke of Mayence, which we found to be a very handsome city. We arrived there in a lovely October evening, and enjoyed two of the most beautiful moonlight nights we ever saw; nearly as light as day, giving us a magnificent view of the Rhine, and the river Maine, at its junction with the former. Had we a spark of romance in our nature, we should have been enthusiastic with the scene presented. Our sober Hoosier habits enabled us to view it with calmness, but also with great pleasure, while some others of our party, were, in raptures. This City is now owned by the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and is the most important town, in his dominions. It is the strongest fortress in the German confederation, is garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops, in equal numbers, and commanded by a Governor chosen alternately from each nation. On the Quay, near where we landed, the first object which struck our attention was three large red sand-stone buildings, the ancient palace of the Electors of Mayence, now converted into a Museum. We found the Cathedral a large building also of red sand-stone, nearly blocked up by very ordinary buildings. It is built in the massive round arch style—began in the tenth and finished in the eleventh century. It suffered much from the bombardment, by the Prussians in 1793; as also, by being turned into a magazine and barracks, by the French in 1813. The Chapel on the south side has a most wonderful and rich painted glass windows. The interior of this Cathedral, is filled with monuments of the electors of Mentz. They had the right to crown the German Emperors. The tomb of one of those Archbishops which we saw had a figure representing him, crowning the Emperor Henry the 7th. There are numerous other monuments said to be executed with great skill in point of art; one of which was specially pointed out to us, as that of Estrada, third wife of Charlemagne. She was not buried there but in a church now destroyed, from which her monument was removed. Another tomb was also presented to us, of a minstrel, commonly called "Praise the Ladies," from the manner in which he wrote of them. He was a Canon of Mentz Cathedral, said to be a most worthy man, and a great favorite with the gentler sex. Such was their admiration and devotion to him, that his bier was supported and borne to the grave by eight ladies of distinction, bathing it with their tears. There is also a red sand-stone monument erected to St. Boniface, the Apostle of Germany, and first Archbishop of Mentz, an Englishman by birth, of noble and wealthy parents. He became a Monk of the Benedictine order, and left his native country with eleven others of the same order to preach the Gospel to the barbarous nations. In the course of his mission, tradition if not history says, he converted 100,000 souls. His missionary labors lasted 30 years, extending from the Rhine to the Elbe, from the Alps to the Ocean.

In this Cathedral are preserved two very ancient chalices, said to be of the tenth century, a curious sample of what was described to us as Byzantine art. In the Museum there are many antiquities found in the vicinity, such as altars, tablets and inscriptions in which the names of the Roman Legions once stationed on this spot are said to be commemorated. There are also some capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Engelheim, as also a model of the double stone bridge Napoleon Bonaparte proposed to throw across the Rhine.

This city has been from early times a frontier fortress; it owes its existence to a camp formed by the Romans under Drusus, which he immediately converted into a stronghold against the Germans. It very early became the most important of that chain of forts which he caused to be built along the Rhine, and which afterwards became the points where most of the large towns were erected which still exist on that river. Many of the houses show evident signs of its having suffered from wars and bombardments.

It was a citizen of this city, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of those highway robbers (Knights as they were called) the remains of whose strongholds we see every where on the continent—by a confederation of the cities leading to the formation of the Rhenish league. Mentz was also as you are well aware, the cradle of the art of printing—the birth place of John Guttemberg the inventor of moveable types. In 1837, a bronze statue of him was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre, the expences of which were raised by subscriptions from all parts of Europe.

From Mayence we went by railroad to Frankfort on the Maine, reaching there in one and a half hours. This latter is a free city as it is called. It is the seat of the German Diet, and is situated on the river Maine. It is said to contain 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are said to be Jews, and is the birthplace of the Rotchschilds, one branch of which family still resides here. Several residences inhabited by their Bankers and Merchant Princes may truly be called palaces. In the old town many of the houses plainly show their antiquity—old wooden buildings overhanging their basement stories.

The Cathedral is remarkable for its great antiquity, and also on account of being the spot where the Emperors of Germany were crowned. It contains a curious group of old painted sculpture, which we were told, was of the twelfth century. It was here St. Bernard preached with such success the crusade to an enthusiastic multitude. The Emperors were crowned in what was called the election chapel. The chair in which they sat at church is still to be seen and two stools used by the electors are also preserved there.

In the town house is seen the apartment where the Emperors were entertained, and waited on at table by Kings and Princes. There are the portraits, 25 in number, of these Emperors; under each is the motto, which was adopted by that Emperor at his coronation. At the end of the hall is the beautiful historical painting of the Judgment of Solomon. There are a great many other paintings, the gifts of noble and private citizens, said to be of great merit. The Church of St. Leonhard's, near the river, was shown to us as the spot where the palace of the Emperor Charlemagne stood, where he assembled the Bishops and Princes of the Empire. Above the old bridge over the Maine stands the statue of that Emperor.

This city possesses great wealth; many of her citizens have vested largely in the bonds of railroads in our country. Some whom I met inquired particularly about the New Albany and Salem railroad in our State, with the management of which they are very much dissatisfied, particularly complaining of the President; whether they have grounds sufficient for their dissatisfaction I cannot say. I most assuredly regret any distrust should exist, or rather that any good grounds should occasion it, (if any does) for with many of the Germans of wealth, our country seemed to be assuming the safest field for profitable investment until the recent crisis. I cannot refrain from again expressing my regret that the managers of our corporations are sometimes far from being what they ought. If they had conducted their affairs prudently and honestly there would have been no trouble in finding capital sufficient to carry on such works as were truly of public utility—any that would offer a reasonable expectation of paying dividends. I regret that too many of the officers of railroads, banks, and other corporations proved themselves unworthy of the trusts reposed in them. It seems to me the man who uses improperly the funds of others under his control, by speculating in stocks, in dissipation of any kind, or in any way perverts them from their legitimate use, is unworthy of his liberty.

I would, if I could, make all such offences penal, and send the offenders to the penitentiary for life. I have no patience with such scoundrels. The poor, deluded, ignorant man, who steals an axe or ham of meat, is looked upon as a villain, and is severely punished; while the President and the cashiers of Banks, receivers of public funds, or officers of corporations, who squander by thousands the money entrusted to their care, too frequently find the sympathy of friends; are seldom punished; often viewed as smart fellows, and again receive employment. There is in this something radically wrong, showing a bad state of public morals, which every citizen ought to endeavor to have remedied.

Truly yours,
A. H.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

HOUSE.—Mr. Harris, of Ill., withdrew the resolution he had previously submitted, and after some remarks, submitted a resolution referring the message and the Lecompton constitution to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, with instructions to inquire into the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws under which the same originated, and into all the facts which have transpired since the formation of the constitution, and whether it is satisfactory to the legal voters of the Territory—the committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

The Speaker said that Mr. Harris could offer his resolution only as an amendment to Mr. Hughes' motion to refer the message to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr Harris believed the ruling of the Speaker correct, and, in order to at once ascertain the facts of his resolution, moved the previous question.

Mr. Stephens in vain appealed to Mr. Harris to withdraw the motion, and then moved a call of the House.

Mr. Clingman moved an adjournment.

Cries of "Let's take the question," mingled with vociferations of "No, no," Great disorder prevailed.

The House, by yeas and nays, first voted down the motion to adjourn, and then a motion to adjourn till Monday. Both parties were evidently nerved for the fight.

Somebody on the Democratic side moved an adjournment till Monday.

Mr. Campbell, amid confusion, proposed that the several motions for adjournment be withdrawn, and the House come to a direct vote on the pending proposition respecting the message.

This was received with laughter, and cries of "No, no," "You can't steal a march on us in that way," and "That is the very thing we want to avoid."

Mr. Keitt moved an adjournment.

Mr Stanton raised a point of order.

Mr. Cobb asked to be excused from voting, and also that the question be determined by yeas and nays.

Mr. Warren, this being Friday, moved that the private calander be taken up. [Laughter.]

The confusion was great, members standing in all parts of the hall, The Speaker asked them to please come to order, and knocked with his gavel till they did so.

A motion was made from the democrats for an adjournment, impatiently demanding the yeas and nays on that question.

Mr. Seward, in a loud voice, said—"It's too late."

The motion was negatived by 14 majority.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be the excuse of Mr. Cobb from voting.

Mr. Houston said—"That being an important question, I'll move a call of the House. [Laughter.] It involves the fate of the country."

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, called Mr. Houston to order.

The House, at five o'clock, again refused to adjourn, by a majority of 21. Some of the members paired off for dinner.

Mr. Campbell again asked whether it would be in order for him to move his compromise, that all the question be withdrawn, and that the House come to a direct vote on the proposition to refer the message. [Laughter]

The Speaker thought it hardly in order.

Another motion to adjourn was negatived.

The House continued disorderly, not one half the members being in their seats. At 7 o'clock both parties were still holding out and trying to adjourn.

Fight in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 6.

The House was in session all night, mainly engaged in taking the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn, eating, smoking, sleeping, &c.

At about half past one, a serious affray occurred, which is thus narrated by a member and a witness:

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks

Mr. Keitt said: "If you are going to object return to your own side of the House."

Mr Grow responded, "This is a free Hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said: "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?"

Mr Grow replied: "I mean just what I say, this is a free Hall and a man has a right to be where he pleases."

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said: "I will let you know that you are a d—d Black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, "saying I shall occupy such place in this Hall as I please, and no nigger-driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr Keitt then again grappled Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The reporter adds: The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight, which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, was conspicuously among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The Speaker loudly and imparatively demanded order, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere. That functionary, carrying his mace of officers, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, at which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some minutes elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. Further difficulties are apprehended.

From four till six and a half o'clock the time was wasted on the rival motions. At that hour, Mr. Quitman submitted a resolution that the House adjourned till Monday next, when the subject under consideration—the Kansas message—shall be resumed, and the vote on the pending question shall be taken, without any further delay being occasioned by debate or dilatory motions.

Unanimous consent was given for the introduction of the resolution, and the Speaker announced the House adjourned till Monday, when the subject will come up as the special order.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8.

In the Senate the President's Message was referred to the Committee on Territories. The proposition to instruct the Committee was lost by six majority.

In the House, in accordance with the resolution passed on Friday night, votes were taken upon the several propositions for the reference of the President's Message. Mr Stephens' proposition to refer it to the Committee on Territories was first acted upon and lost. Yeas 113, nays 114. The amendment of Mr Harris, of Illinois, to the resolution of Mr Hughes was then adopted by yeas 114, nays 111. The resolution of Mr Hughes, referring the Message to a special committee of 13, to be appointed by the Speaker, with the amendment of Mr Harris, was then passed by a vote of 115 to 111, showing in a test vote an anti Lecompton majority of four in the House.

The following is the resolution of Mr Harris as finally adopted:

That the message of the President concerning the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker;

That said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution, and the laws, if any, under which the same was originated, and whether such laws have been complied with and followed;

Whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of government; and whether there are included within the proposed boundaries of Kansas sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative in this House upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas;

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when in favor of a Convention to form a Constitution as aforesaid, and the places where they were cast, and the number cast at each place of voting, and in each county in the Territory;

The apportionment of delegates to said convention among the different counties and election districts of said Territory, and the census or registration under which the same was made, and whether the same was just and fair or in compliance with law;

The names of the delegates to said convention and the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate, and the places where cast, and whether said constitution received the votes of a majority of the delegates to said convention;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December last for and against said constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of January last for and against said Constitution, and for or against any parts or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory;

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named for any State and legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast for each candidate for such offices, and the places where cast;

That said committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what portion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places aforesaid were fraudulent or illegal;

Whether any portion, and if so, what portion of the people of Kansas are in open rebellion against the laws of the country—

And that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

[Messrs Davis, Foley, Niblack, and English, democrats, of Indiana, voted for Mr. Harris' amendment to refer to a select committee with instructions.]

Mr Keitt arose to a personal explanation, saying that the House would remember that its proceedings during the session on Friday were broken in an unpleasant manner. It was due to fair dealing that he should assume to himself all the responsibility for violating its order, dignity and decorum. He was the aggressor, and whatever responsibility was properly attached to that act belonged to him alone. It was also due to justice that he should make whatever reparation was in his power to the dignity and decorum of the House thus violated. He did this in an expression of his profound regret at the occurrence. With this explanation he parted from the subject.

Mr Grow said that he had been taught in childhood that all fights among men are disgraceful to human nature and to a Christian community, and this is especially the case when they occur among the law makers in the midst of their deliberations. Riper years and the force of education satisfied him that this lesson was good and true, yet right. Self defense he recognized as one of the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised on all occasions and under circumstances whenever necessary for the protection of life or property. At the last sitting of the House he found himself unexpectedly engaged in the first personal conflict. For this he tendered to the House, most cheerfully, whatever apology was due for this violation of its order and decorum, and no one regretted more than himself the occasion for the violation of its order.

The House immediately adjourned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of Hon James W Grimes, the new Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Douglas attempted to bring up his Kansas resolution.

Mr. Davis objected, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Douglas proceeded to give reasons why the resolution should be ordered now.

Mr. Davis objected to a discussion of the question when

Mr. Douglas fired up, claiming the right to discuss the object, from the practice of the Senate, in other cases. He then proceeded with his remarks, referring in strong terms, to the fraudulent election returns in Kansas, and claiming the right of Senators to demand an immediate investigation as to the facts.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Davis called him to order several times,

The chair permitted Mr. Douglas to proceed.

Mr. Mason, interrupting, said, "The resolution shall never pass by any aid of mine."

Mr. D—"That's frank."

He then proceed, when Mr. Mason again objected.

Mr. D. called for the yeas and nays

Ayes—23 Nays—24.

The Army bill was then debated, by Mason and Davis.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the following as the committee under the resolution of Mr Harris, of Ill. to which shall be referred the Kansas Message and Lecompton constitution, with instructions: Messrs Harris, Ill., Stephens, Ga., Morrill, Vt., Letcher, Va., Wade, O., Quitman, Miss., Winslow, N. C., Bennett, N. Y., White, Pa., Waldbridge, Mich., Anderson, Mo., Stevenson, Ky., Adrain, N. J., Buffington, Mass. and Russell, N. Y.

[The Committee is composed of 8 Lecompton and 7 Anti-Lecompton men.]

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented a memorial from citizens of Albany, offering to raise a regiment of volunteers for the army in Utah.

Mr. Evans reported a resolution making appropriation for printing the opinion of the Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case.

Mr Doolittle offered an amendment to the effect that in passing this resolution, the Senate does not mean to endorse the Dred Scott Decision, and called for the ayes and nays which resulted as follows: Yeas 19; nays 22.

Mr Broderick voted nay.

Absentees: Messrs. Bates, Bell, Clark, Crittenden, Douglas, Johnson of Arkansas; Reid, Stewart, and Thompson, of Ky.

WASHINGTON, Feb 8

Gen Calhoun is preparing a statement to the public respecting Kansas affairs. He has said in conversation with friends, and may say so in his address, that he did vote in the Convention to submit the entire Constitution, but was defeated; and then went for a vote on the Slavery article; and that there was an attempt to practice a deception upon him as to the returns from Delaware Crossing, but that corrections give the Legislature to the Free State party. He is of the opinion that this leaves no room for contention.

There is every probability that a proposition will be offered in the Senate from the Lecompton Democratic side, at the proper time, emphatically and distinctly recognizing the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution whenever they see proper, anything in the Lecompton Constitution notwithstanding.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

The Herald correspondent says that Mr Speaker Orr, will not be prepared to announce the names of the committee of fifteen, as called for by the resolution of Mr Harris, until tomorrow. The majority will be men not opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. It is pretty certain that the Lecompton constitution will pass. I am informed, on the very best authority, that quite a number who voted for the reference to the special committee, will vote for its admission on its final passage.

Official information has been received that a Free State Legislature and Free State officers have elected in Kansas.

It is understood that the Senate will take up, immediately, the Kansas business, and pass a bill for the admission of that State, probably at the same time with Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The Senate committee on Territories, had under consideration, this morning, the President's Kansas message, and the Lecompton constitution, but arrived at no conclusion as to their action.

The caucus of the Democratic members of the House, called to night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to the absence of several gentlemen who desire to be present.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.

The Senate Committee on territories will make three reports on Lecompton. The majority will report in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr Douglas will report against the admission until the Constitution is submitted to the people of Kansas, whole Collamer and Wade will also submit a report adverse to the admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to day in reference to the business before Congress, at which Douglas, Broderick and Stuart were formally read out of the party. It is generally conceded that the army bill, now before the Senate will pass that body by one or two majority.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 23d ult, arrived last night.

Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 23.—Breadstuffs Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour neglected. Wheat quiet and 1d a 2d lower on Tuesday, and on Friday red wheat was stiff, at a slight advance on Tuesday's rates. Indian corn slow at last quotations. They quote as follows.—Flour Western 22s a 23s 6d, Ohio via the north, 25s a 25s 6d; via New Orleans, 27s. Wheat—red 6s a 6s 6d for western; choice scarce, and would bring 7s; white 7s a 7s 7d and 7s 9d for choice, in retail. Pork firm but quiet Bacon firm, and holders demanding a slight advance. Old dull, Beef at full prices, and in better demand. Lard more inquired for, 52 a 53s; some prime now sold at 54s 6d. Tallow rather better. Ashes steady, 32s 9d 33s for pots 32 a 33s for pearls. Sugars more active, 6d a 1s higher. Congous in fair request at 1s 1½d Linseed oil quiet 30s 6d a 31s. Consols closed for money 95¼ a 95⅜, and for account 95¼ a 95⅜.

The Bank of England rates remains unchanged. The bullion had increased £1,080,000. The Bank of Prussia had further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

London—Coffee is in good demand at an advance of 2 a 3s, and even more on finer sorts, but at the close prices were not maintained.

The Bank of Belgium had reduced its rates of discount to 4½ per cent.

There is no further intelligence from Oude.

The Ferohabad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements—their guns being all captured.

Communication between Bombay and Calcutta had been established.

The government despatches report the defeat of the insurgents at two or three points, by a small force under Col. Seaton.

Dates from Hong Kong, Dec 13th, had been received per telegraph.

The island of Honan, opposite Canton, was occupied by the English and French forces without resistance. The French admiral had proclaimed the blockade of the Canton River on the part of the French.

Lord Elgin's ultimatum has been sent in, and the Chinese were allowed ten days to accept or reject it.

A doubtful report is, that the American Commodore has been accepted by the English as a mediator.

A march on Pekin is contemplated; if the capture of Canton fails to bring the Chinese to terms.

There have been heavy gales off the English coast; but no damage to American vessels reported.

The festivities in honor of the Princess Royal's marriage were progressing.

The number of wounded by the attempted assassination of Napoleon, is about 150. Six are dead. It was reported that one of the four Italian principals, under arrest, had revealed everything.

It was said that the British government had been called upon to expel Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc.

Napoleon opened the French Legislature with a lengthy speech. After local matters, he alluded to the fact of the French navy co-operating with the English in China.

He considers liberty without constraint impossible while obstinate factions exist, and that an excessive perogative is not the present danger, but rather the absence of representative laws. He concludes by returning thanks and deducing a moral from the recent attempted assassination.

The Russian government has aggreed to allow a French commission to sit in Belgium, to inquire concerning the refugees there, and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Accounts had reached Paris of the landing of 200 Mazzinians at Ancona, and their attempt to surprise the Austrian garrison.

Many were killed, and others made prisoners.

The dignity of Baronet has been conferred upon the son of Gen. Havelock, and the Lieut. General's widow has been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she could have enjoyed if her husband had survived.

Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.

The steamship Indian Capt Jones, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult. Her dates are consequently four days later than those by the Arabia at New York.

Great Britain.—The marriage of Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St James palace, on the 26th of January according to the programme. Immense crowds cheered the Royal party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned. After the marriage, the young couple started for Windsor. The Queen, in London, gave a grand State Concert at Buckingham Palace, on the eve of the wedding day. The principal streets of London were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Operations on the Leviathan were resumed on the 23d and 25th ult, and the ship was moved forward about 9 feet each day. During the proceedings, an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing men engaged on it in various directions, severely injuring several.

France.—The American vessel Adriatic, which came in collision with the steamer Lyonnaise, was captured in the gulf of Spezzia, by a French war steamer, and taken back to Marseilles. The captain was put in irons. Congratulatory addresses continued to flow in upon Napoleon.

A proposition to divide the Empire into four military departments, to be commanded by Generals, is being entertained by the French Government.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—Our market for flour and wheat has been very dull during the past few days, and to effect sales to any extent, lower prices would have to be submitted to. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western Canal flour at 22 a 23s, which is a decline of 6d per bbl; Balt. and Philad. 24s; and Ohio at 25s a 27s. Wheat is limited request, and the quotations per Arabia have been barely maintained; American red sells at 6s a 6s 2d, and white at 7s 4d a 7s 9d, for choice descriptions. Indian corn has been in better demand, market closing very firm at 6d a 1s above the prices of last Friday; mixed is quoted at 32s 6d; white 36 a 37s, and yellow at 33s 6d.

Provisions continue quiet. Beef is steady at last market rates. Pork is dull without change. Bacon is quiet, but not lower. Lard is steady at former prices.

Yankee Cunning and Trickery.—High indignation has been provoked in France by the captain of the Adriatic, the American ship which ran against and sunk the French screw steamer Lyonnais a year or more ago, on the ocean.

The captain of the former vessel inhumanly proceeded on his voyage, without an inquiry as to the consequence to the French vessel; and on his arrival at port he made no mention of the occurrence. He went to Marseilles in the pursuit of business, and she was there seized by the French authorities, but afterwards discharged. She was again seized upon a second demand. Subsequently, however, the captain, in violation of his arrest, put to sea, without clearance or other papers, thereby stealing his vessel out of the custody of the law, which had condemned it to be sold. To effect this trick, which, by the Code Napoleon, is theft—and if he is caught in France, or sent back, he will find it so—he conspired with a Captain Smith, whose vessel, the Meagher, had been sequestered for debt. The latter vessel was placed alongside of the Adriatic, and the cargo transferred to that vessel. When the double fraud had been consummated the Adriatic, which was hailed, and represented by the captain to be the Moon, made her escape. Chase was made after the discovery of her escape, but it is doubtful if she will be overhauled.

Another Convention.—The Bill providing for for a new constitutional convention passed the Kansas Legislature on the 21st ult. The convention is to consist of one hundred members. The election will take place on the second Tuesday in March. The convention will meet on the 5th Monday in March. The Constitution thus formed will be submitted to the people for its adoption or rejected on first Monday in May.

From Kansas.—The Kansas correspondent of the St Louis Leader says that Gov Denver will probably veto all the acts of special legislation of the Territorial Legislature. It is stated that the friends of the bill providing for another constitutional convention, have sufficient strength to carry it over the Governor's veto.

The propriety of repealing all the statutes of the first Legislature, was giving rise to much discussion. The argument of the ultraists in its favor is, that the repeal would place the Territory in its former lawless condition. Some members acknowledge being pledged to their constituents to bring about the repeal at any cost.

There is a discredited rumor at Lawrence that intelligence has been received from Washington, that Denver will soon be recalled, and John R Porter, of Albany, be appointed instead.

From various accounts, the difficulties at Fort Scott appear to be of a private character.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

The Levenworth correspondent of the Democrat says, the bill providing for the constitution has passed the Kansas Legislature. Letters from Lawrence, in the Levenworth papers, contain accounts of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners appointed to investigate the election frauds. Mr. McLean, chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at Calhoun's request; and that he had not seen them since. The Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton.

This was doubted and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office. He found buried in the ground under a wood-pile the identical returns which McLean swore to have sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate examined them and swear to the same.

The returns which Calhoun counted on the 14th ult, and the Delaware Crossing Returns are also among them, footing 345 votes.

Previous to this Diefendorf testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston, subsequently to the court at Lecompton. Writs have been issued for McLean and Mr. Woods, who have fled to escape arrest.

For the Sentinel

MR. HENRY RUDISILL, whose death was briefly noticed in the last issue of the Sentinel; was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. His death occurred very suddenly and unexpectedly to his relatives and friends, and was caused by a severe cold, in connection with a partial paralysis with which he had been afflicted for several months previous.

Mr. RUDISILL was born in Lancaster, Pa. in 1801. His father subsequently removed to Franklin Co. Pa. where at the age of 14 Mr. RUDISILL was placed with a merchant for the acquisition of such mercantile knowledge as was necessary for that pursuit. Three years afterwards he was sent to Chillicothe, Ohio, as clerk in a Mercantile establishment. After remaining there for several years, he removed to Lancaster, Ohio, where he commenced business for himself, and subsequently married. In 1829 he removed to Fort Wayne, where he has since resided.

In the death of Mr. RUDISILL our citizens meet with a severe loss. His uprightness, kindness, and affability in his intercourse with his fellow citizens had won for him a host of friends, who will deeply mourn his departure from among them. In his more private social intercourse he was no less happy in winning the regard and esteem of every one with whom he came in contact. A kind and indulgent husband and parent, he leaves behind him his bereaved family, not however without the consolation of knowing that his true piety and earnest Christian faith has prepared for him a rich reward in that better world to which he now has gone. C.

Mail Contracts in Indiana.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of the General Post Office, in Washington City, for carrying the mails in this state for four years from the 1st July next. The decisions to be made by the 24th April.

We extract from the schedule the following routes to and from Fort Wayne, which may be of interest to some of our readers:

12244 From Fort Wayne, by Perry, Seneca's Corners, Swan, Avilla, Lisbon, Kendallville, Marcellus, North Milford, Mount Pisgah, Mongoquinong, Ontario and Lima, to Sturges, 61 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sturgis next days by 12 m.
Leave Sturgis Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 8 p m
Proposals for six times a week service invited.

12245 From Fort Wayne by Heller's Corners, Cherubusco, Merriam, Wolf Lake, Noble and Albion, to Wawaka, 42 miles and back, twice a week, to Wolf Lake, and three times a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7 a m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 5 p m
Leave Wolf Lake Wednesday and Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 p m
Leave Wolf-lake Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p m
Arrive at Wawaka by 12 m
Leave Wawaka Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 p m
Arrive at Wolf Lake by 4 p m

12246 From Fort Wayne by Leo, Spencerville, and Newville, to Norristown, 32 miles and back, once a week to Spencerville and twice a week residue.
Leave Fort Wayne Tuesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 5 p m
Leave Norristown Wednesday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 5 a m
Leave Spencerville Friday at 9 a m
Arrive at Norristown by 12 m
Leave Norristown Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Spencerville by 4 p m
Proposals for twice a week service to Spencerville, and for three times a week, between Spencerville and Norristown are invited.

12247 From Fort Wayne, by Ridge Road, Chamberlain, Huntertown, Hall's Corners, and Cole's Corners to Hicksville 26 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 1 p m
Arrive at Hicksville at 10 p m
Leave Hicksville Thursday at 5 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 12 m

12248 From Fort Wayne by Saturn, Laud, Washington Centre and South Cleaveland to Liberty Mills, 32 miles and back once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Friday at 7 a m
Arrive at Liberty Mills by 6 p m
Leave Liberty Mills Saturday at 7 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne by 6 p m

12249 From Fort Wayne by Po, Preble, Decatur, Cooper, Limber Lost, Bear Creek, Jay c. h., Bluff Point, and Deerfield, to Winchester, 76 miles and back, twice a week, with an additional weekly trip between Winchester and Jay Court-house.
Leave Fort WayneMonday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Winchester next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Monday and Friday at 6 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next days by 6 p m
Leave Winchester Wednesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Jay Court-house by 12 m
Leave Jay Court-house Thursday at 12 m
Arrive at Winchester by 6 p m

12250 From Fort Wayne by Nine Mile, Zanesville, Markle, Branch Creek, Warren, and Green Bush to Marion 52 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Marion next day by 12 m
Leave Marion Friday at 1 p m
Arrive at Fort Wayne next day by 7 p m

12251 From Fort Wayne, by Little River and Ossian to Bluffton, 25 miles and back three times a week.
Leave Fort Wayne Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a m
Arrive at Bluffton same days by 5 p m
Leave Bluffton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m
Arrive at Fort Wayne same days by 6 p m

☞ Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous and Chronic Debility—are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstance. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the check, and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, nausea, nervous tremors, relaxation, debility, &c, are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to effect a thorough cure. Kept at all the principal saloons and drug stores.

Card to Ladies.

The HACHISH or PERCIE PILLS, for Females. The importers of this reliable and safe remedy for female complaints would respectfully call the attention of the ladies of this country to it, feeling assured that the Hachish, or Perce Pills they will find a safe and never failing remedy for all diseases arising from a deranged and disordered system, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, weakness of spirits, Nervous Affections, Leucorrhea or Whites, &c.

In removing stoppages or obstructions of the menses, from whatever causes, they are infallible. The *suppression*, so common, is speedily relieved, and there will be no recurrence, if used according to directions.

CAUTION.

There are times when the Hachish or Perce Pills should not be taken, ample experience having proven that they not only prevent pregnancy, but invariably cause miscarriage. If taken during the earlier months, married ladies are therefore cautioned against using them at such times, at any other time they are safe.

One peculiar feature of these Pills is the remarkable effect they have upon the eye, imparting to it strength, clearness and brilliancy, (which is not transient or injurious, but highly beneficial and lasting,) increasing its power of fascination to an eminent degree; and this fact, in connection with their *certainty in removing obstructions* &c, indisputably proves that they contain properties and produce effects never before obtained.

Full directions accompany each box and package. Price, $1 25 per box; half box 75 cts.—Sold by all respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Mail Packages, put up in closely sealed double envelopes, have the appearance of an ordinary letter, price $1 00, sold only by our general agents, V. B. Alden & Co., Cleveland, O., who will send them post paid on receipt of price, and to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by all Druggists in Fort Wayne, and, at Wholesale, by WALL, MEYER, & CO. 1y8

COMMERCIAL.

Fort Wayne, Saturday, February 13

Pork has advanced to 5 00 a 5 50. Wheat remains 60a 70; Flour has declined to 3 50 a 4 00.

Corn 20 a 25; Buckwheat 30; Oats 18a20; Barley 65a68; Rye 35; Beans 1 00a1 25; Potatoes, 20 a 25, Sweet—; Onions 1 00; Butter 10 a12; Cheese 8; Eggs7; Salt 2 25; Bacon 6 a 7; Lard 6 a 7; Hams 8; Pork 5 00a 5 50; Beef 4 a 5; Flaxseed 50; Clover 4 25a4 50; Timothy 1 a 125, Apples, gr,37 a 50; dry, 1 40a1 50 Wool, common, 25 a 30, fine, 40a45; white fish h.-bbl 6 50; pickerel 5 75; trout, 5 75; lake herring 5 00, Cranberries 1 75 a2 00; Maple Sugar 10.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER

WILL LECTURE

On Wednesday evening, February 24th,

AT COLERICK'S HALL.

SUBJECT:

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY;

National Anniversaries;

Their Significance and Beauty.

Their Harmony with the American Republic.

Tickets 25 cents, for sale at the Door. Would commence at 7 o'clock.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THROUGH receipts will be given by the Indianapolis & Cincinnati, and Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Companies, for the transportation of freights via Peru and Indianapolis, between

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne,

and from Cincinnati to all points on the T. W. & W. R. R.

Rates as Low as by any other Route;

and time quicker—freights are taken through without transfer.

Mark Goods via P & I R R and deliver at the Depot of the Ind. & Cin. R. R. Co.—for through receipts in Cincinnati call at the freight office or on Mr. SIDNEY RUE, No 66, 3 d St; and at Fort Wayne, at the office of the T W & W. R R Messrs KIMBALL & EDSALL, at that point, will also give any desired information and adjust only claims for overcharges

J F CHEEN, Gen Frt Ag't I & C R R

L.N. ANDREWS, Gen Frt Ag't P & I R R

CARL KNOX Gen. Frt Ag't P. W. & W. R. R

Fort Wayne, Feb 13.h, 18 8 tf—33

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday the 15 h day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following tract of land to-wit:

The west half of the north west quarter of section number thirty-five in Township number twenty nine North of range number fourteen East, in the county of Allen and state of Indiana, containing eighty acres, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due, and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the State of Indiana for the use of the county of Allen, by Samuel Davis and Jane Davis, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon, by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents ($359 69

FRANCIS L. FURSTE, Co. Auditor.

Auditor's Office, A C., Ind Jan. 18.h, 1858 3w30

☞ The sale of the above described premises is postponed until Thursday, the 1st day of April next at the same place and hour of the day.

F L FURSTE, Aud'r A C

Auditor's Office Allen County, Indiana, February 13 h, 1858

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an a *venditioni exponas* to me directed and delivered from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, I will expose for sale by public auction, at the Court House door, in said County, between the hours of one and four o'clock P M. of the 2nd day of January, 1858 the rents and profits for a term of years not exceeding seven of the following described premises, to-wit: A part of the east half of the south-west quarter and the west half of the south-east quarter of section eight [8], in township thirty-two [32] north of range thirteen [13] east, containing one hundred and ten acres of land, all in Allen County, Indiana; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgment, interest thereon and costs, I will at the same time and place, by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Ordered to be sold as the property of Robert Leard, to satisfy said writ in favor of Charles M Mulder vs said Leard, and George Miller, security.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Sh'ff A C

CASE & WITHERS, Att'ys.

Dec 5th, 1857. [$3 10] 4w23

The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23rd day of January, 1858, between the same hours. By order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.

Jan. 2, 1858 ($5 01) 3w27

☞ The above sale is further postponed until Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff.

WM. FLEMING, Sheriff A C.

January 23d, 1858. ($7 00) 3w33

☞ The above sale is farther postponed until March 6th.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff A. C.

Feb. 13, 1858. ($10 03) 3w33

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Indiana, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Francis Schrum, deceased, will sell at public auction, on Saturday the 13.h day of March, 1858, at the Court House in said county, the undivided two-thirds interest of the said Francis Schrum to the west half of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), in township twenty-nine (29), north of range thirteen (13) east, containing eighty acres, more or less, subject to an encumbrance of about two hundred and fifty dollars.

Terms of Sale—One third cash, one third in nine months, and one third in eighteen months from day of sale, with interest on deferred payments, secured by mortgage and notes waiving stay and appraisement laws.

PETER SORG, Adm'r.

Feb. 9, 1858. ($3 60) 4w33

Estray.

TAKEN up by Jacob Rhodes of Cedar Creek Township, on the 14th of November, 1857, one red and white spotted Steer supposed to be two and a half years old. Appraised at eleven dollars by Jos. Biggs and Walter Drew, on the 12th day of December, 1857.

p3w26 D. E. O. HERRIN, J. P.

State of Indiana, Allen County. } Allen Circuit Court. April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Martin Goodrich vs Catharine Goodrich.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant, Catharine Goodrich, is a non resident of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that unless she personally be and appear before the Judge of said Court, on the second day of the next term thereof, and plead, answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

WITHERS & MORRIS, Att'ys.

Feb 10, 1858. p3w33

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed assignee of the effects of Merchant W. HUXFORD Jr., notifies all persons having claims against the same to present them to him for settlement.

H. C. GEBY.

Fort Wayne, February 12, 1858. 3w33

A CARD.

HAVING sold out my stock of Marble, and the same having passed into the hands of P. S UNDERHILL, I would recommend all wanting anything in that line to give him a call if they want it done up in good style and to their satisfaction.

JAMES HUMPHREY.

Fort Wayne, January 29, 1857.

N. B. I still continue to furnish all kinds of Building and other cut Stone at the old stand near the Rockhill House

Those having Tombstones finished at the shop are notified to take them away and settle for the same.

J. H.

Selling off at Cost,

To Make Room for a Fresh Supply in the Spring, and will Continue to do so for Thirty Days from this Date.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that having recently purchased the entire stock of Monuments & Tombstones, formerly owned by James Humphrey, thus making his present stock very large, he will sell

MONUMENTS,

Tomb-Stones, &c.

for thirty days to come AT COST. Those desiring to purchase, during the coming season, can make a *great saving* by calling soon and making their selections. I have a large variety of FINISHED WORK also a choice selection of new and beautiful MONUMENTAL DESIGNS to aid customers in making up their minds as to what they may want.

Ornamental Carving

done in a style not to be excelled

Call at your earliest convenience, and I will give you BARGAINS FOR CASH that are UNPRECEDENTED in this country.

Marble Works on Harrison, between Columbia and Main Streets; and also, three squares west of Public Square on Main Street. Both places will be found open.

P. S. UNDERHILL.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 11, 1858.

N. B. Those desiring to get the statue of Lambs, carved out of solid marble, laying on marble blocks, calculated for the graves of children, can be suited by calling soon. The Ladies and Gentlemen of the city are especially invited to call and examine these and other specimens of sculpture.

1y3 P. S. U

CITIZENS OF FORT WAYNE

WILL please take notice that the rooms over our Store were rented to the present occupant by Mr FOELLINGER himself, who owns the building.

DRAKE & BOURIE.

Feb. 4, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Meegan & Nill is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

The business of said firm will be adjusted by Conrad Nill, who is the successor in business of said firm.

CONRAD NILL.
THOMAS MEEGAN.

February 4 h, 1858. 3w32.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Allen County, Indiana, January 30, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Allen and State of Indiana, will receive Sealed Proposals at their March term thereof for 1858, until 10 o'clock of the second day of said session, for

Renting the Poor House and Farm

for two years, and BOARDING and CLOTHING THE PAUPERS, &c. Said proposals are expected to specify the rent of farm per year, and the amount per head a week for which the Lessee will board all the legal Paupers and Idiots of the County. The best and most suitable bid will be accepted; and they reserve the right to reject all of the bids, if in their opinion they are not proper to be accepted.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

4w32 F L. FURSTE, Co. Aud.

State of Indiana, AllenCounty,ss. } Allen Circuit Court. April Term, A. D., 1858.

DIVORCE.

Charlotte J Norton vs. James Norton.

BE it known, that on the 29.h day of January, 1858, the above named Plaintiff filed in this office her complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against him, and that unless he appear and answer or demur thereto, on the first day of the next Term of said Court, the matters and things therein contained will be heard and determined in his absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

J. BRACKENRIDGE, Att'y

January 30, 1858 ($3 15.) 3w32.

CONNERS'

United States Type Foundry

Nos. 29 31, and 33 Beekman Street, New York.

TO Printers and Publishers.—The undersigned beg to inform the Trade that they have issued their New Quarto SPECIMEN BOOK of Printing Types, Bordering, &c, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, and to all who patronize their foundry. In it will be found a new series of Faces, from Pearl to Pica, surpassing, if possible, their celebrated SERIES OF SCOTCH CUT FACES

The Fancy Type Department

exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany and England.

The Scripts and Bordering are now, for the first time, presented to the Printing Public, and are the productions of the best American and European Artists.

An entire new series of German Faces both for Newspaper and Job Printing, of a very superior style is now completed and ready for sale.

Every article necessary to a perfect Printing Establishment furnished to order.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

We have added to our establishment everything necessary for Electrotyping, or Stereotyping in Copper, all Cuts, Job or Fancy Type, and all such other matter as may offer, embraced within the compass of 16x20 inches, as well as for Copper-facing all type manufactured by us—if desired.

N. B. Newspapers, who will insert the above four times, and forward us one copy will be entitled to pay in any article of our manufacture, by trading four times the amount of their respective bills.

4w32 JAMES CONNER & SONS.

Saddlery and Harness.

B. D. MINER

HAVING purchased of D.M. Lunceford his entire stock in trade, will continue the business at the old and well known stand, corner Calhoun and Clinton Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

January 28th, 1858. 3w37

GOOD NEWS!

ALL who want to buy good and CHEAP GOODS are invited to call at

P. PIERR'S.

There they will find every thing right, in

Groceries and Dry Goods.

Molasses, prime article, 37½ cts. per Gallon.
Golden Syrup, " 50 "
Tea from 37½ to $1 01 per lb.
Coffee 12½ cents per lb.
Sugar very low, and prime article.

Call and satisfy yourself of the truth.

GLASSWARE exceedingly low; CROCKERY cheap—cheaper than anywhere else.

Come, come, and see!

January 23d, 1858

COFFEE by the sack to sell at PIERR'S.
SUGAR, at PIERR'S.
TEA, by the Box, at PIERR'S.
TOBACCO by the Box, at PIERR'S.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

(Late of the firm of B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and successors to Fleming Brothers),

Corner of Wood and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PEN'A.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

OIL, SPICES, GLASSWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Patent Medicines, and every thing appertaining to the Drug Business!

Those in want of Pure and Genuine Articles, will do well to give us a call. We guarantee to sell as low as can be bought in this or other markets, and warrant every thing to give satisfaction.

We are the sole Proprietors and only Manufacturers of

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

AND DR. R. ADAMS WILSON'S

Tonic Cathartic and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

The Vermifuge has so firmly established its reputation for being the most effectual CURE FOR WORMS, in either CHILDREN OR ADULTS yet discovered, as to render it useless for us to say anything in its behalf, more than to prevent imposition. We would state that ours is the ONLY genuine B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge manufactured.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS, so favorably known in many sections of the country, and so highly recommended by all classes that have given them a trial, including Ministers of the Gospel, Physicians, Senators, Governors, and others, as a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Female Obstructions, Costiveness, &c., &c.—We have reduced the price from 50 to 25 cents per box, thus, considering the size of the dose—(ONE PILL)—making them them the Cheapest, Safest and best FAMILY MEDICINE in the WORLD. 3m31

Cincinnati & Fort Wayne R.R. Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Cincinnati & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, that an Election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Winchester, on Wednesday, the 24 h day of February, 1858.

By order of the Board,

A. STONE, Sec'y.

January 11th, 1858. 3w30

Barnett's Express

WILL deliver Goods bought of him in any part of the City. Oct. 30th, 1857.

25 bales DOMESTICS,
5 bales Denims,
5 " Striped Shirtings.
6 cases Summer and Fall Prints,
3 " Bleached Muslins.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN

Sale of SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned Auditor and Treasurer of the County of Allen and State of Indiana will offer at public sale at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne in said County on Monday the first day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described tract of land to-wit: The north west quarter of the north east quarter of section number sixteen in Township number thirty north of range number twelve east. The same having been forfeited to the township of Wayne in said County for the non-payment of interest on the original purchase money for said land still due and owing to the school fund of said Township.

Terms of sale:—One fourth of the purchase money on hand and interest for one year in advance on the residue of the purchase; and the balance in ten years from sale, with six per cent interest, payable annually in advance,

F. L FURSTE, Auditor A. C.

A. WILEY, Treas, A. C.

Fort Wayne, January 12,1858. 4w30

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one execution, to me directed from the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, I have levied upon and will expose for sale by public auction at the Court House door in Allen County, Indiana, between the hours of one and four o'clock P.M. of the 23rd day of January, 1858, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described premises, to-wit: All the right, title, interest and estate, in fee, which Andrew Metzger had and held on the 8th day of January, 1857, or which he may since have acquired, of, in, and to the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, township thirty-two, north of range fourteen east, in Allen County, Indiana, or any part thereof; and on failure to realize therefrom the full amount of the judgement, interest thereon and costs, I will, at the same time and place, and by public auction as aforesaid, expose to sale the *fee simple* of said real estate. Taken to satisfy said execution in the case of H. Durrie vs. Andrew Metzger.

WM. FLEMING, Sh'ff. A. C.

Dec 29, 1857. [$2 40] 3w26

☞ The above sale is postponed until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1858, by order of the Plaintiff

WM. FLEMING, Sher'ff A. C.

Jan. 22d, 1858. [$4 00] 4w30

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of HILL & JACOBS, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Stationers, &c, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. L. HILL.
WM. JACOBS.

Fort Wayne, January 23d, 1858.

☞ The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle up all outstanding accounts of the late firm.

DAGUERREOTYPE,

Ambrotype, Hallotype,

AND

Photographic Rooms,

Over Evans' Store, corner of Calhoun and Main sts.

AMBROTYPES, 25 CTS.

A. McDONALD has returned from the East with the finest and best assortment of MEYER AIS ever brought into this city, carefully selected by myself, and will sell at the lowest figures.

P. S. The principal Operators in the Union are condemning the Ambrotypes as not being durable, and I am of that opinion myself: I have therefore concluded to commence the DAGUERREOTYPES, and persons wishing for either of those pictures can have them executed in the finest style at my new Rooms over Evans & Co.'s Dry Goods Store, Fort Wayne, Ind. 29

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract of land to-wit:

Commencing at a post seventeen chains and forty one links west of the east quarter post of section number three in Township number thirty one north of range number thirteen east, thence south eighty-five degrees and fifty five minutes west twenty three chains and eight links to a post, thence north four degrees and fifty minutes west nineteen chains to a post, thence south eighty three degrees and forty-five minutes east seven chains to a post midway between two corners formerly established; thence south eighty nine degrees and forty-five minutes east sixteen chains and thirty-six links to a post in the west line of other land of Watson's; thence, by said line south four degrees and fifteen minutes, east sixteen chains and forty-seven links to the place of beginning, the same lying and being in the county of Allen, State of Indiana, containing forty acres and fifty hundredths of an acre, more or less, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due and costs; which said tract of land was mortgaged to the State of Indiana for the use of Township number twenty nine north of range number fourteen east by Hiram Watson and Polly Watson, and default having been made in the payment of interest thereon by reason of which the whole amount of said mortgage has become due and payable, amounting with the interest at this date to the sum of one hundred and seventy seven dollars and ninety-six cents.

F. L. FURSTE, County Auditor.

Auditor's Office, A.C., Ind., Jan. 25, 1858 3w31

State of Indiana, Allen County. } Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1858.

DIVORCE.

Orville P. Laird vs. Caroline T. Laird.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, 1858, the plaintiff in this suit filed his complaint against said defendant, together with the affidavit of a competent person that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear, answer or demur thereto on the first day of the next term of said Court, said complaint, and the matters and things therein contained, will be heard in her absence.

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

Jan. 29 1858 ($1 95) 3w31

State of Indiana, Allen County. } Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1858.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Henrietta Holland vs. Richard Holland.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court, by affidavit filed, that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, notice is therefore given to said non-resident defendant of the filing and pendency of said complaint and that unless he personally be and appear before the Judge of the Allen Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at the court house in the county of Allen, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in his absence

I. D. G. NELSON, Clerk.

By E. L. CHITTENDEN, D. C.

Jan. 22, 1858. [$2 05] 3w31

NOTICE

THE term of partnership of the Firm of BOSTICK & COLMAN will expire during next summer and as they are determined to settle all the matters transacted during said term, they notify all those in their indebtedness, and all those having claims against them, to come forward immediately, and close their accounts.

They keep on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which they make up to measure in the best and latest style.

They will sell CHEAP for *Cash or its equivalent only.* Jan. 15, 1858.

FASHIONABLE

Tailoring Establishment!

J. B. WHITE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS opened at his old place, over the New York Cash Store, a new stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery.

Now is your time to get a

Good Fit and a Cheap Garment.

Give us a call. Shop over S. C. Evans & Co's, corner of Main & Calhoun streets.

J. B. WHITE.

October 14 1857 6m16

GREAT BARGAINS

In the GROCERY Line.

WE have just received a new stock that we are selling at reduced prices. Such as good Sugar at 8 cts. per lb.

A good article of Molasses at 40 cts. per Gallon.

A good article of Young Hyson Tea, 50 cts per lb

And all other kinds of Groceries equally low for Cash by

Jan 14 1858. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE

PILES! PILES! PILES!!

This hitherto intractable disease, of every form and in every stage,

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION ONLY

Dr. Cavanaugh's

PILE SALVE

WILL never fail in giving immediate relief, and positively curing the worst and most obstinate case of Hemorrhoids or Piles. It is the ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY KNOWN here or elsewhere for the Piles, and the result of years of patient study and investigations.

Sufferers from Piles now have a remedy at hand which will

Stand the Test of Trial,

without the fair of failure on its part to do all the proprietor claims for it,

Full directions accompanying each box; and all that is requisite is strictly to observe them, and a cure is certain to follow.

The proprietor refers to the following testimonials from gentlemen of character and standing, who have voluntarily given their certificates in its favor in regard to its efficacy in their own cases. Read them

The following is from one of the most reliable citizens of Chicago, the late Treasurer of Cook County Illinois:

Chicago, July 25, 1855.

Dr. Cavanaugh:—Dear Sir,—I wish hereby to make known to the afflicted that I have been troubled with the Piles for twenty years and upwards and at times most severely. And during a recent and exceedingly painful attack a friend procured a box of your Salve, and asked me to give it a trial. I did so; not however with the expectation of benefiting my disease, for truly, I had tried so many applications I had lost confidence in all. But in making use of your Salve, I soon found that is was doing me good; and really it is incredible to myself, that with only about two weeks' use of your Salve, I am as far as I can judge a well man.

I most cheerfully make this statement, believing it due both to yourself and such as may be afflicted with this most painful and trying disease. I do not hesitate to say that I consider your preparation an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

Most sincerely yours, I. N. N. BEALD.

The Hon Richard Yates, late member of Congress from the Springfield, Ill., district, says:

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 15, 1855

Dr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh.—Dear Sir,—The preparation, Cavanaugh's Pile Salve, which you furnished, I found of great service, producing an easy and speedy cure. I do not hesitate to recommend it as an invaluable remedy for the Piles.

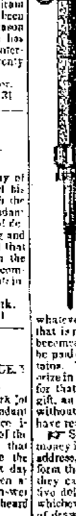
Respectfully, RICHARD YATES.

☞ Price $1 per Box. For sale at Fort Wayne by Wall & Meyer, H B Reed & Co., J. H. Winslow, Smith and Brackenridge, Meegan & Nill, and H. G. Wagner, and by Druggists and dealers generally

is6m19

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Great Gift Sale of Gold Pencils!!!



The great gift enterprise of C. E. Todd & Co offers the best chance to make money, with little or no investment, now before the public, and is the only perfectly safe enterprise of the kind, ever started, as the reader will be convinced if he reads this advertisement through before laying down the paper.

We are manufacturers of fine gold Pencils, and in consequence of the money pressure, are selling them at their cash value, and throwing in a splendid gift with each Pencil, worth from 2 up to 5, 10, 15 20 30, 50, 100, 200, and 500 Dollars. The gifts or prizes consist of gold pens and silver holders (the smallest prize), gold chains, gold lockets, gold watches of various prices, and purses of gold dollars. The drawing is conducted on a fair and simple plan, and has never failed to give satisfaction. We have been conducting the enterprise for months, and have never heard one word of complaint. ☞ We warrant satisfaction in every case, or refund the money.

We will sell a solid, massive gold Pencil (one third larger than the engraving) for $5, with a chance for one of the above named prizes

THERE ARE NO BLANKS

but every purchaser is sure of a $2 gift at least, or it may be 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, or even 500 dollars, according to their luck. As an illustration of our success, we have drawn and distributed 153 gold watches, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 250 gold chains, and a corresponding number and other prizes in the short time of two months.

We have simply to say to any lady or gentleman who sees this advertisement, if they wish to try their luck, they can act as their own agent, enclose $5 in a letter, well sealed and directed, and we will immediately make their drawing, and return the Pencil and gift, whatever it may be, by mail, postpaid. Any money that is good at home, we can use. Any person who becomes a purchaser, can have an agency, and will be paid *one dollar in cash* for each purchaser he obtains. The first person who sends for a Pencil and prize in a neighborhood, will receive the agency for that locality. By exhibiting his own Pencil and gift, an agent could obtain scores of purchasers, without interfering with his regular business. Some have realized handsome wages.

☞ Should any person hesitate to send their money in advance, if they will send their name and address, we will first make their drawing, and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, and they can then have the privilege of sending on the five dollars and taking the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. Full particulars of the plan of drawing, with the number drawn, will also be sent. Address all letters,

C. E. TODD & Co.

p15m19 322 Fremont St., New York.

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a farther term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the SOLE PROPRIETORS and EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

The Golden Prize

FOR

ILLUSTRATED. **1858** ILLUSTRATED.

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day.—An imperial Quarto containing *eight pages or forty columns* of entertaining reading matter; and *elegantly Illustrated* every week.

A Gift worth from 50 cents to $500 00 in gold will be presented to each subscriber immediately on receipt of the subscription money!

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift
On copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts
One copy for three years,	5 00 and 3 gifts
One copy for five years,	8 00 and 5 gifts

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies 1 year	$5 00, and 3 gifts
Five copies 1 year	8 00, and 5 gifts
Ten copies 1 year	15 00, and 10 gifts
Twenty-one copies 1 year	30 00, and 21 gifts

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:

2 Packages of Gold containing	$500 00 each
5 do do do	200 00 each
10 do do do	100 00 each
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00 each
20 Gold Watches	75 00 each
50 do	60 00 each
100 do	50 00 each
300 Ladies Gold Watches	35 00 each
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00 each
500 Silver Watches	10 00 to 25 each
1000 Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, gold and silver thimbles, and a variety of other articles worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money the subscriber's name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to

BECKET & Co.,

48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

_ Specimen copies sent free. 13w29

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

REED'S DRUG STORE,

of a choice assortment of

Perfumery & Fancy Articles

offered at

Prices to suit the Times!

I HAVE just opened a large stock of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for the Holidays, among which I will offer at reduced prices the following

EXTRACTS

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF AND TOILET,

LUBIN'S Paris,
RIMMEL'S London,
MAUGENET & CORDAY'S Paris,
FARINA COLOGNE Paris.

FOR THE HAIR.

Pomades, Philocomes, Restoratives and Dyes Ox Marrow and Bears Grease.

SOAPS.

Low's Brown Windsor, Low's Honey Soap, Hauli's Honey Soap, Rousell's Almond and Floating Soap, Taylor's Wright's, Hauli's, Rousell's and Baxin Crystaline, Wash Balls and Bar Soap, Walnut Oil, Military Shaving, Soap Shaving, Cream, etc.

SHAVING BOXES AND BRUSHES.

Powder Puffs in Boxes, Toilet Powder, Moen Fun Lilly White, Pearl Powder, and Rouge.

A large assortment of

Brushes.

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Flesh Brushes, and Dressing Combs.

Also a large lot of Porte-Monaies, Port Purses, Pocket Books, Cigar Cases, Card Cases, with an endless variety of other Fancy Toys and useful articles, all admirably suited for *Holiday Gifts*, which are offered CHEAP at the DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Columbia Streets.

December 26th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Jno. Orff and Christian Orff, under the Firm of J & C O ff has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late Firm are requested to call and settle forthwith. C. Orff is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation of its affairs.

JOHN ORFF
CHRISTIAN ORFF,

Fort Wayne, Dec. 31, 1857.

C. ORFF will continue the business at the old stand on the exclusive ready pay system. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods and one price only, will be asked. All goods warranted what we represent them and no deviation from the above principle. Great inducements are held out to cash and ready pay buyers at OLD No. 3.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 1, 1858.

THE

SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS

OF YOUTH:

Just Published, the 3d Edition.

☞ ON SPERMATORRHEA OR SEMINAL DISEASES.—A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from Youth to Manhood.

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (1827); Licentiate of the Hall (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memoirs of Single and Married Life," &c.

This small, but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent manner and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life and health and happiness here and hereafter.

Price, 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free and well secured, by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 420 First Avenue, Box 4586, New York. 1y14

To the Stockholders of the FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R.

OFFICE OF THE FORT WAYNE WESTERN R. R. Co.
FORT WAYNE, January 1, 1858.

THE Stockholders of the Fort Wayne Western Railroad Company in the County of Allen, Indiana, are hereby notified that, in addition to the three instalments heretofore required of them, the remaining seventy per cent. of the stock subscribed by them, respectively, is required to be paid up by them to me, as Treasurer, in further instalments as follows:

The fourth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10 h day of February, 1858.

The fifth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10.h day of March, 1858.

The sixth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10.h day of April, 1858.

The seventh instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of May, 1858.

The eighth instalment of ten per cent. on the 10th day of June, 1858.

The ninth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10.h day of July, 1858.

And the tenth instalment of 10 per cent. on the 10th day of August, 1858.

By order of the Board of Directors.

7w27 THOMAS TIGAR, Treasurer.

CARPETS and Oil Cloths at ORFF'S.

RIO JAVA and Laguira Coffee at ORFF'S.

BY P. C. BRICE,

AUCTIONEER;

At his New Auction Mart,

Bowen's Block, near the Post Office, Columbia st.,

WILL be sold at AUCTION, commencing on Saturday, April 4th, and to be continued from day to day until all are sold, and immense stock of staple and fancy

DRY GOODS,

direct from the Importers, New York, comprising Spring Dress Goods in the greatest variety, Silks, Organdie Lawns, Challies, Tissues, De Beges, De Laines, Bareges, Foulard Silks, Ginghams, Callicoes, &c; Canton Crape, Cashmere, and other Shawls; fine and superfine Irish Shirting, Sheeting and Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c., broad and narrow Woollen Cloths, Cassimeres, Deerskins, &c; Marseilles Counterpanes, and Bureau Covers; also Parasols, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; together with an endless variety of other articles too numerous to particularize. LADIES specially invited to attend; seats will be provided for their accommodation, and competent persons will be in attendance, to wait upon them and show the Goods, either before or during sale hours.

Hours of sale, 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

P. S. Persons wishing to dispose of their

Household Furniture,

Stock in Trade, or other effects, at Auction, have their business attended to with punctuality despatch at this establishment.

P. C. BRICE, *Auctioneer & Gen Com. Agent*

April 4. Auction Mart, Columbia St.

Fort Wayne Academy for Boys

Regular Course of Studies

English, German, Latin, Arithmetic, Geometry Algebra, History (Ancient and Modern, Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music.

Optional Studies,

Greek, French, Drawing, Instrumental Music.

The academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, with vacations of two months at the end of the second session; first session to commence September 1st, second session February 1st.

N. B. The next session (being one half of regular session) commences November 16th.

Pupils received at the commencement of session only.

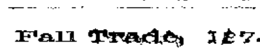
Price of tuition of regular course, per session, payable in advance $12 00
" additional studies " 5 00

For further information apply to

A. SUTERMEISTER, Principal.

Or to the Trustees, J. NOELLINGER, Fort Wayne.
CH. PIEPENBRINK, "
6m19 Rev F. W. HUSMAN, Marion Tp.

Just received by Railroad!



4,000 One Gallon STONEWARE MILK PANS,
6,000 Gallons do Assorted Ware.
11 Crates assorted Queensware.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

Fall Trade, 1857.

The New York Cash Store

Is now receiving a very large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

White Goods & Embroideries,

Bonnets & Millinery Goods,

Gloves, Hosiery & Notions,

House Furnishing Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, & BONNETS,

Carpets, Oil Cloth, and Matts,

choice

Family Groceries,

Having made extensive improvements to our Store Room, and taken unusual care in buying a Stock of Goods, we are now prepared to offer to the public a Stock of Goods that for style, quality and price, cannot be beat East or West.

S. C EVANS & CO.

Sept. 1857 y—12

The Latest Financial News From New York

IS that owing to the scarcity of money, Goods can be bought very low, and that

SCHWEGMAN

has laid in a tremendous stock, which he will almost give away to his customers.

He is now opening his assortment, which includes all kinds of

Fall and Winter Goods,

DRESS GOODS of all the newest styles, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets Jeans, Linseys and Flannels, and every description of

FANCY GOODS.

Groceries.

A large Stock at reduced Prices.

Hardware, Queensware, Wooden Ware, Nails, Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Oct. 31, 1857.

Leather & Findings.

FRY & CHEESMAN,

WELL and long known in this city, have opened up, in connection with their Tannery, a

Leather Store

On Columbia st., Fort Wayne,

In the room formerly occupied by R. W. Taylor & Co., west of Calhoun, where they keep a full assortment of Leather, such as

FRENCH CALF,
SOLE LEATHER, all kinds,
UPPER LEATHER,
COMMON CALF,
KIP SKIN,
HEAVY UPPER,
EASTERN of all kinds,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
HARNESS LEATHER,
BRIDLE LEATHER,
ALL KINDS OF LININGS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

All of which they will sell to the trade, or by retail, and at prices which will be of advantage to the buyer.

Their facilities for making Leather are as good as any in the city, and hence, they can sell cheap as any.

N. B.—They buy Hides and Pelts.

50,000 HIDES WANTED,

For which the highest cash prices will be paid. Call and examine our stock.

Fort Wayne, Oct 23d, 1857. 1y

MABEL VAUGHAN.

An other lot just received by C. L. HILL

Jan 29

NEW STOCK

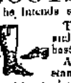
At the Old Boot and Shoe Store,

2 Phenix Block, Calhoun st.

E. VORDERMARK has just received a full and very superior assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he intends selling at the very lowest prices.



The Stock includes all the newest and most seasonable styles, from the best eastern manufactories.

Additional supplies will be constantly received, so as to keep the assortment complete.

Being a practical workman, he will give particular attention to

Home Made & Custom Work

and can warrant his articles to be well and faithfully made, and of the best materials.

Calf and Kip Boots, Stogies, Brogans, and Ladies wear of all kinds,

kept on hand or made to measure.

Sept. 11, 1857 y—48

2000 SEAMLESS BAGS,
5 bales Carpet Warp—white and colored.
200 kegs Juniata's Nails.

H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

NEW GOODS!

The Emporium of Fashion

is now open.

AND STILL THEY COME with one continual rush to see one of the most Magnificent assortments of

DRY GOODS

that you can find in Northern Indiana.

SILKS

of all the latest styles; Fancy Collars; besides a large stock of BLACK SILKS, that we are enabled to sell at lower prices than you will find in the market. Also

DRESS TRIMMINGS!

of every grade, style and price for the million.

WHITE GOODS.

A full and complete assortment.

Large stock of EMBROIDERIES of all the new patterns. A good assortment of

HOSIERY & GLOVES,

And a large assortment of all other Goods usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, too numerous to mention.

All the above Goods were bought under unusually favorable circumstances, just after the recent crash in the Wall Street Banks and the consequent depreciation in the money market, and the looked for failures of the Importers and Jobbing Houses obliged them to sell to cash customers, we availed ourselves of these great bargains, and willing to give our customers the benefit of them, we would invite all the Ladies and the balance of mankind, for we have the goods and are bound to sell them. Bring along your cash.

Oct. 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

G. W. NETTLEHORST. B. W. NETTLEHORST.

NETTLEHORST & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

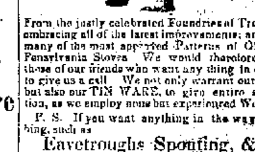
AND DEALERS IN

Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c.

Shop and Store Room in Edsall's Buildings, one door north of H B. Reed's Drug Store.

WE keep constantly on hand a perfect assortment of

Cook, Parlor, & Box Stoves



From the justly celebrated Foundries of Troy N Y, embracing all of the latest improvements; and, also, many of the most approved Patterns of Ohio and Pensylvania Stoves. We would therefore solicit those of our friends who want any thing in our line to give us a call. We not only warrant our stoves, but also our TIN WARE, to give entire satisfaction, as we employ none but experienced Workmen.

P. S. If you want anything in the way of Jobbing, such as

Eavetroughs Spouting, &c.,

Call at Nettlehorst & Co. We are prepared to do it with neatness and dispatch.

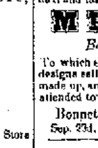
Nov. 14th, 1857.

Clothing & Millinery Store;

Calhoun st., two doors south of P. Kiser's.

C. G. VOGEL respectfully announces that he has has opened a

TAILOR SHOP



as above, and having had many year's experience in the art, feels confident he can give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders, which he will promptly execute in the neatest and most fashionable style, and warrant good fits.—His charges will be verylow.

He will keep on hand an assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

of his own making up, which he can warrant to be well and strongly made, and will sell cheap.

MISS VOGEL, also, offers at the same place a neat and fashionable assortment of

MILLINERY,

Bonnets and Fancy Goods,

To which she invite the attention of Ladies, as she designs selling at the very lowest rates. Bonnets made up, and all kinds of Millinery Work promptly attended to

Bonnets Altered, Cleaned and Pressed.

Sep. 23d, 1857. y—15

Great Arrival

OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT THE

Boston Dry Goods Store.

450 PACKAGES

In store and on the way, being the most extensive Stock of Merchandize ever opened in this Market, comprising every thing in the line of

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Queensware and Groceries.

In Men and Boys' Wear we have

Broadcloths, Velvets, Ready made Shirts, Cassimeres, Satins, Marino Shirts & Drawers, Blk Dreskins, Flannels, Handkerchiefs, Fancy Doeskins, Kentucky Jeans, Cravats, Sattinets, Tweeds, Gloves, Corduroy, Denims, Suspenders, Shawls, Shirtings, Comforts.

For Ladies and Children we have

Prints, Black Silks, Opera Flannels, Ginghams, Fancy Silks, Woollen Shawls, De Laines, Alpines, Broche Shawls, Cashmeres, Brillianies, Chenicl Shawls, Alpaccas, Hoods, Grape Shawls, Marino's, Hosiery, Stella Shawls, Shep'd's Plaids, Undervests, Thibet Shawls, Delbege, Corsets, Silk Shawls, Wool Plaids, Gloves, Cloaks, Gala Plaids, Gauntlets, Mantillas,

and ten thousand other articles that we cannot stop to talk about.

An endless variety of EMBROIDERIES an WHITE GOODS, which will be sold at 25 per cent less than ever before.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all styles, and Bonnets Bonnets Ribbons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Such as

Brown and bleached Linen Table Covers,
Brown and bleached Linen Damask by the yard,
Napkins, Damask and Oil Calico for Curtains,
Linen Shirtings, Pillow Case Linen, Towels,
5-4 & 10-4 brown and bleached Sheetings,
Pickings, Crash, Huckaback,
Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS,

Hemp, Cot Warp, extra-fine All Wool, superfine do., 3 ply do, extra 3 ply, Tapestry, Stair and Rag Carpets, Canton Matting and Oil Cloths of all widths.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment 25 per cent cheaper than at any other place.

GROCERIES

of every description, and of the best quality, which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods, for which we pay the highest market price.

Our Goods are selected as well for the country as the city trade, and we invite all to call and examine for themselves.

WM. T. ABBOTT.

Fort Wayne, September 23, 1857.

Our Minister at Berlin.

Gov Wright of Indiana's Westernisms appear to be the butt at which the Continental press level the shafts of their entire most pertinaciously just now His American temperance society notions, are evidently most distasteful to those in whose society he necessarily passes most of his time—the court of the King of Prussia. He speaks only the English, and, according to German and French papers all his intercourse with those who cannot, or [to provoke him] will not converse with him in his own tongue, is through an interpreter—an inexpressible bore. He gave a *dejeuner a la fourchette* not long since, a handsome and costly entertainment, so far as the eatables were concerned without a single bottle of wine on the table—a thing before unheard of previously anywhere in Europe in diplomatic society. Where upon the press rated him severely for being a boor. They hold that it was excessive bad manners on his part, to assume to dictate that his guests should not drink wine being one of the courtesies of such entertainments throughout Europe, almost since the first vintage. The press declare that they find no fault with his declension of the use of even light wines—but with his assumption o the right to forbid its use by his guests on such an occasion. The truth is, the worthy Governor was educated in a school of manners quite different from that which has prevailed for centuries among well bred people of Europe—in the New England school, as transplanted to our North West. According to that school, it is every man's right to supervise and direct the manners and morals of everybody else. In the North West, that is essayed sometimes even more uncourteously than generally in New England.

The truth is, in this matter the worthy Governor is simply attending to Buncombe—consulting the tastes and ideas of propriety of his people in Indiana, with which it is of importance that he shall square the record of even his dinner parties in Europe, than with the tastes and manners and customs of his guests on such occasions. Though it strikes us that in this matter Gov W. is running the Buncombe principle into the ground, it can do no harm to our national interest in Prussia, inasmuch as we have no question whatever in issue at this time at Berlin.

The Continental press also makes sport of his daily visits to the markets of Berlin, in search of provisions for his household, in their estimation an intolerable vulgarism in one occupying his position. Thus it seems they are anxious for opportunities to criticise him individiously. However, he can surely stand their badinage, after having stood that of the opposition press at home about the hydraulic ram story—the sheer invention of some incorrigible wag—with which he was so unmercifully badgered for a year or more.—*Washington Star.*

Cheap Prices in Iowa.—A correspondent of the Rochester Union, writing from Iowa City, says:

"Hard times and low prices" is the common phrase that meets one everywhere Where there is any market, wheat brings the nominal price of from $0 30 to $0 40 per bushel; corn $0 15 per bushel: pork $2 per cwt. These rates are far too low to enable the producer to live and pay as he does for what little money he can loan at 40 *per cent.* per annum. But the people do not despond. There is enough to live on, a good country, and large emigration from the Eastern States expected in the spring.

☞ For the past two or three years our farmers have been crazy to move to Iowa, and many of them sacrificed good farms here for that purpose. We told them at the time they had better remain at home. We do not see what inducement there can be to move to a new country, pay a higher price for land than they can get for their farms here, and then have to sell their produce for less than one-half the Fort Wayne prices, as is the case in Iowa.

A Question of Boundary.—If we are not much mistaken, the question of boundary is likely to cause no litle embarrassment, in the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas.—The boundaries fixed by that Constitution, it is said, give Kansas an area sufficient for three or four large States. It is generally believed that Kansas will eventually be a Free State, whatever Congress may do. This being the prospect, the members who represent the Slaveholding interest, will probably make it a condition of their support of the President's policy, that the boundaries shall be reduced; but, if this be done, the act of admission will not conform to the application which it is claimed has been made the people of Kansas. Such a change would be a rejection of the application for admission, on the terms which it was sought, and unless accepted by the people of Kansas, the act of Congress would be of no validity, since that body has no power to compel a Territory to become a State of the Union contrary to the terms of its application for admission.—*Toledo Com.*

A Kentucky Anecdote.—A Southern gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a Universalist. On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner: A certain slave had obtained a license of the Babtists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored breathren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, "When God make Adam, he stoop down, scrape up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it a little in he hands, and squeeze it in de right shape and den learn it up against de fence to dry —."

"Top dere!" said our Universalist darkey. You say dat are de fustest man eber made!"

"Sarten!" said the preacher.

"Den," said the other, *"jis tel a feller whar dat ar fence cum from!"*

"Hush!" said the preacher, "two more questions like dat would spile all de feology in de world."

A Defaulter Absconded.—Jno. W. Seymour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Hartford County Savings Association, left Hartford on Saturday last, and since he left it has been ascertained that he was a defaulter to that institution in sum of $100,000 or more. The money has been lost in stock or other speculations Mr. Seymour was President of the Mercantile Bank, and was considered one of the most upright men in the community. The Mercantile Bank does not lose a dollar by Mr. Seymour. Neither, as far as we can learn, does any other institution suffer, except the Savings Association.

Another Chicago Officer Indicted for Crime.—The Chicago Times gives a long account of the arrest of E. S. Hanson, nephew of Mayor Wentworth and lieutenant of police, on a charge of larceny. Hanson had stolen from a liquor and cigar store baskets of champagne and boxes of cigars, which were traced to houses of an unquestionable character. Three indictments have been found against him. He is the eleventh officer of the present city governmen of Chicago who has been convicted of some grave crime.

☞ The Indiana Journal publishes as a matter of news the fact that publishers of newspapers who enclose prospectuses, handbills, and the like in their regular papers sent by mail, are liable to a fine of five dollars, unless the person to whom these enclosures are addressed choose to pay letter postage. The Journal, it appears, has been invited by the P. M. at Indianapolis to pay for its violations of the law in this respect.

Atlantic Telegraph Cable.—Mr. Geo Seward, Sec. of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, states that the machinery is being overhauled under the direction of British and American engineers, and experiments will be carefully tried before sailing next time, with a view to meet every known or anticipated difficulty. The English Government has again granted the use of ships, and the manufacture of new cable to supply the place of that which was lost, is going on satisfactorily. It is at present intended to take out 2,600 miles of cable, being 300 miles more than was thought sufficient last time.

Mutiny of Coolies.—A letter has been received from Captain Ryan, of the ship Leonferin Hong Kong for Callao, dated, Nov. 22nd, stating that, on the ship Kate Hooper, of Baltimore, Captain Jackson, from Macao October 15th, for Havana, with Coolies mutinied and got possession of the between decks, and set the ship on fire three times, and before they could be subdued the officers had to shoot fifty of them. The master was confined to his bed by sickness at the time.

☞ A Washington letter-writer closes his epistle as follows:

I have not noticed the gambling hells, lest it should be said that I am attacking the privileges of the representatives of the people."

J. & C. ORFF'S
Old No. 3.

CALL at this celebrated Cheap Store, and examine the new Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing every thing new, good and useful, which will be sold *Cheap for Cash*

DRY GOODS

In great variety. Silks, De Laines, Merinos, Plaids and all other Dress Goods of the latest styles.

RIBBONS & TRIMMINGS.

Broadcloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Jeans, Lynseys, Flannels, &c.

Yard-wide Muslin at 6¼ cents. Beautiful Calicoes at 6¼ cts. Every thing else in proportion.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cutlery, Wood & Willow Ware.

HATS & CAPS.

In short, a full and complete assortment. Every thing sold at the lowest rate, and only One Price—No thawing or deviation from the price asked.

Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce Wanted
Jones Block, Columbia Street, Sept. 26 1857

NITRATE of silver *Pure in Pencels* and cristals Sulphate of Quinine; Sulphuric, Muriate, and Acetate of Morphia; strychnia Veratria, Podophylin, Iodine, Iodide of Iron, Heidrdate of Potassa. Acetate of Iron, Phosphate of Iron, Citrate of Iron and pure Iron Filings.

For sale by J. U. WINSLOW.
Aug. 30. *At Apothecaries Hall.*

NEW LIQUOR STORE.
L. FALK,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign & Domestic
LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,
No. 93 Columbia street.

One door east of Meyer & Crotet's Drug Store; Is just opening and will keep constantly on hand a large stock of

Cherry Brandy,	Stomach Bitters,
French "	Champagne Wine,
Catawba "	Port "
Domestic "	Malaga "
Apple "	Sweet "
Jamaica Rum,	Muscat "
St Croix "	Madeira "
Gin	Sherry "
Old Bourbon Whisky,	Catawba "
Rye "	French "
Monongahela "	White "
Common "	Rhine "
Schiedam Schnaps,	Claret "

Also, a large assortment of Imported and Domestic

Cigars & Sardines

To which I would call the attention of both the City and Country Trade. All who want first rate articles, at

CHEAP PRICES,

will please give us a call April 17 '57 tf—42

Stewart's Large Oven, Air-Tight,
SUMMER AND WINTER
COOKING STOVE,

COMBINING economy of fuel and time, perfection in Cooking and Baking, with great durability and convenience. This is warranted to be *The Best and most complete Cooking Stove* now made, and by a peculiar arrangement or reflectors, the heat may be all retained in the stove, and the room kept cool and pleasant. A great saving is thus effected, and the comfort of those using the stove secured. Housekeepers are invited to call and examine this triumph of modern invention.

For sale by A. B BRANDRIFF.
July 21, 1857. *Sign of the Golden Stove*

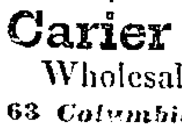
LATEST NEWS!

Reported expressly for CARIER & WEHMER, by the Telegraph Line *The Rumor.*

END OF THE WAR IN PALESTINE!

Jerusalem Bombarded and Taken
By the French and Germans!

Carier & Wehmer,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
63 *Columbia St, Fort Wayne, Ind*



HAVE just received the Largest and best selected assortment of the following articles, which they are ready to sell at lower figures than any house in the State.

Brandies—
1 Champagne Brandy.
2 French do.
3 Cogniac do. of Rasteau de Sazarac, Pinet Castillon, and Otard Dupuy.
4 Catawba do.
5 Domestic do.
6 Cherry do.
7 Kommel do.

***Gin*—Schiedam Shnapps.**

Cordials—
Bordeaux.
Anisette.
Maraschino.
Curacao.
Absinthe.
Brandy Fruits.

Whiskey—
Rye Whiskey. Monongahla. Bourbon.

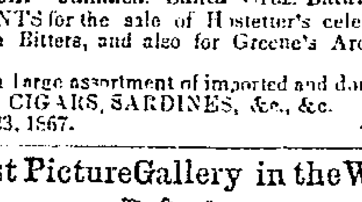
Wines
Haut Sauterne.
Claret, Rhine.
Champagne, Madeira.
Muscat. Sherry. Catawba.
Port Malaga.
Ginger,

***Rum*—Jamaica. Santa Cruz, Batavia.**

AGENTS for the sale of Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, and also for Greene's Aromatic Sap.

Also a large assortment of imported and domestic CIGARS, SARDINES, &c., &c.
May 23, 1857. 47

Finest Picture Gallery in the West



REMOVAL.

A. McDONALD would call the attention of his friends, patrons, and the public generally to his NEW ROOMS over Evans & Co's Dry Goods Store, corner of Calhoun and Main Streets, Fort Wayne Ind., where he is prepared to execute Pictures in every style of the art, viz:

PHOTOGRAPHS,
HALLOTYPES,

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Sphereotypes, Sceneryotypes, Patent Leather Pictures, Etc.

Mr McDonald respectfully invites the public to call and examine the superiority of his arrangement for producing pictures of all kinds, at prices varying from

Twenty-five Cts to Ten Dollars,

so that every one may be suited according to his desire or means.

The Reception Room is conveniently situated on the second floor and has two different entrances—one on Calhoun street and the other in Main street.

The Operating Department is on the third floor, and is replete with every convenience for carrying on the business with dispatch, so that no customer may be detained longer than is necessary to furnish a true and perfect picture, and for the accomplishment of which we have a

Mammoth Sky Light,

fitted up on the most perfect plan that experience could devise. Most persons are aware of the importance of a good light in order to succeed in making good picture, and it is a well known fact to every artist who understands his business, that a well arranged Sky Light is the best adapted to that purpose.

He has spared no pains or expense to make this in every respect

A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

and to merit a continuance of that patronage so generally shown him, for the last seven years, in this city, and will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction to all who will favor him with their patronage.
September 19th, 1857.

German Wines!

THE subscriber has just received, direct from Germany, a lot of choice German Wines, selected by himself from the most celebrated vine yards in Germany, and which he can therefore warrant to be

Pure & Genuine,

especially adapted for *Sacramental and Medical purposes.*

Those requiring a good article of Wine, free from adulteration and not mixed with alcohol, are requested to give him a call.

JACOB HOKE.
No. 50 Columbia street, Aug. 22 2o3m8

STONEWARE—a large stock.
We are the exclusive Agents of the Lowsville Stoneware Company, the best Ware made in the country. J & C. ORFF.

SMOKING and Chewing TOBACCO, at ORFF'S.

STARK MILLS BAGS, the best in the United States, without any exception. J. & C. ORFF.

CURTAIN DAMASK—A splendid article, at ORFF'S

HARD TIMES
And Prices to Match.

EMBROIDERIES almost given away We have just received a large invoice of New Embroideries, consigned to us from an Eastern House which will be sold at ruinously low prices. In the lot, we offer

1000	Jaconet Collars at one half the usual price				
500	Muslin do, at 20 cents, worth 2 shillings.				
500	" "	25	"	50 cents.	
500	" "	31 cts.	"	56	"
500	" "	37	"	62	"
500	" "	50	"	87	"

1000 Jaconet Bands 2 yards long, and warranted to wash, for 10 cts, worth 37
500 Jaconet Bands at 20 cents worth 62
750 do, 2½ yards long, for 25 cents, worth $1,50
100 sets Collars and Sleeves at 75 cts, worth 1 75
475 pair Sleeves at 20 cts a pair, worth 50 cts.
500 do at 25 cents, worth $1.00.

Jaconet and Muslin Flouncings, elegant work and beautiful patterns, for one half what they can be purchased for at any other house; and a whole raft of Edgings, Insertings, Bands, Infant's Waists, Infant's Robes, Thread Edgings, &c., &c. All of which will be sold without regard to cost, at 75 Columbia street, by

Oct 13th WM. T. ABBOTT.

☞ New England money taken at par in exchange for Goods.

KID GLOVES.
October 2d, 1857.

A COMPLETE assortment of Ladies and Gents white black and colored Kid Gloves of the best quality, this day opened and for sale by
WM. T. ABBOTT.

IMPERIAL Young Hyson, Gun Powder and Black Teas at ORFF'S.

LE BON TON,
Journal de Modes.

The Cheapest, most practical and reliable Work ever published on Fashion

EACH number gives four highly-finished Steel Engravings, executed and colored in Paris; besides two full sized imported Patterns, cut on tissue paper; consisting of Cloaks, Basques, Mantillas, Dresses, Sleeves, Waists, Children's Patterns, Bonnets, *&c*, all of which are correctly cut and explained in each number, besides a letter from Paris each month on Fashion.

"LE BON TON" will be posted to subscribers the 1st of each month on the following terms: One year, monthly, $5; one year bi-monthly, $3 One specimen number will be posted to those that have never seen the work for 25 cents Send and get a copy, examine it for yourself, and then decide. Its circulation is now increasing over two hundred a month, and it will soon be in every Dress-making and Millinery Establishment in the United States and Canada

☞ All orders must be directed to
S. F. TAYLOR 407 Broadway, N Y.

BROWN Sheeting 3 4, 4 4, 5 4, 6-4, 10-4 Also a good 4 4 at 6 1-4 at ORFF'S

1000 LBS Colored and White CARPET WARP.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.

PRINTING PAPER.

HILL & JACOBS keep on hand the following sizes of Printing paper of superior quality:—22x32, 22x31, 24x31, 24x36 25x38, 26x40.
Fort Wayne, May 8th, 1857

TRIMMINGS—The richest and best assortment of Ribbons, Artificials, Braids, Gims, and other Fancy Goods ever brought to Fort Wayne, can now be found at J. & C. ORFF'S.

GAUNTLETS.

LADIES' Lisle, Taffeta, Kid, Buck, and Merino Gauntlets—plain and fancy tops.
Also Gents Buck and Cloth do, at the Boston Dry Goods Store. Oct.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received at HILL'S BOOK STORE, a full supply of Lightbody's celebrated News Ink—in 25lb 30lb and 60 lb kegs
Calhoun street, Dec. 1856.

EAGLE DRUG STORE.
MEEGAN & NILL,
PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that they have opened a DRUG STORE

Corner of Calhoun and Main sts.,

opposite Evans' Dry Goods Store, where they intend keeping always on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Paints, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Glass Ware,
Perfumery Extracts,
Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes,
Oils, Fancy Articles, &c, &c.

and every approved Article for the Toilet, to suit the most fastidious. They will always keep on hand a PURE and carefully selected stock of

Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.,

all of which they will guarantee *Pure and Free from Adulteration*, and will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, for medical purposes only. In addition to the above, they intend always keeping on hand a large assortment of imported CIGARS of the most favorite or approved brands.

The proprietors would call attention to their carefully selected stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

for their Prescription Department, which have been selected in the eastern markets, with special care, by one of the firm. To this department they direct the attention of Physicians, it being the object of the proprietors to devote their special care and attention to this branch of business, believing it a desideratum in and about Fort Wayne to know where to get Pure and Unadultered Medicines; also to know where *Prescriptions can be put up with care and neatness.*

Their object will be to protect the professional honor and character of the Physician by putting up such articles as they know to be pure, thereby giving the patient what the Physician intended. While they pledge themselves to the above, they, at the same time, will carefully guard against the many fatal mistakes which daily occur through the negligence or incompetency of Druggists or their Clerks.

The proprietors would call the attention of Country Physicians to their large and carefully selected stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell on reasonable terms. While they do not wish to come in unfair competition with their neighbors, yet they say they *will not and cannot be undersold.*

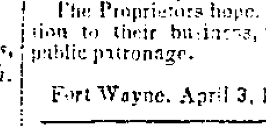
As one of the firm lives on the premises, those requiring medicine at night will be promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS always in attendance at the Eagle Drug Store, or procured when desired.

The Proprietors hope, by special care and attention to their business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

MEEGAN & NILL.
Fort Wayne, April 3, 1857. y40

Ho, for the Farmers!



ALL those that want anything in the line of

SADDLERY

would do well to call on WM. BOWEN & SON, as they have every thing in that line. All their work is made by men and not made by boys. They have the largest stock ever offered in this city.

Shop in the second story of Bowen's Building.

They will sell a BETTER QUALITY of Work for LESS MONEY than any other house in this city.

Nov. 15 y17

New Grocery and Provision Store!

Corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, opposite G. Miller's.

A. G. FARNETT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened in the above store, (formerly Reiter's Confectionary,) a full stock of choice

FAMILY GROCERIES

Crushed, Coffee, and N. Orleans Sugars; Rio and Java Coffee; Teas, Pepper, Spices, Tobacco Segars, Pickles, Sauces, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARIES

Of all kinds, Wholesale and Retail.

PROVISIONS such as Potatoes Butter Eggs, Fruit, Flour, Corn Meal, Dried Beef, Hams, Fish &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce.

It is his design to furnish his customers with the very best and choicest articles in the above line, and to sell at the very lowest prices, and he therefore hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Nov. 23d. tf. 21

Auction and Commission.

THE undersigned Old City Auctioneer has again fitted up his Room on Calhoun street, second door from the corner of Columbia, where he is prepared to attend to selling all kinds of

Goods, Lands, Town Lots, Horses, Wagons, Household Furniture.

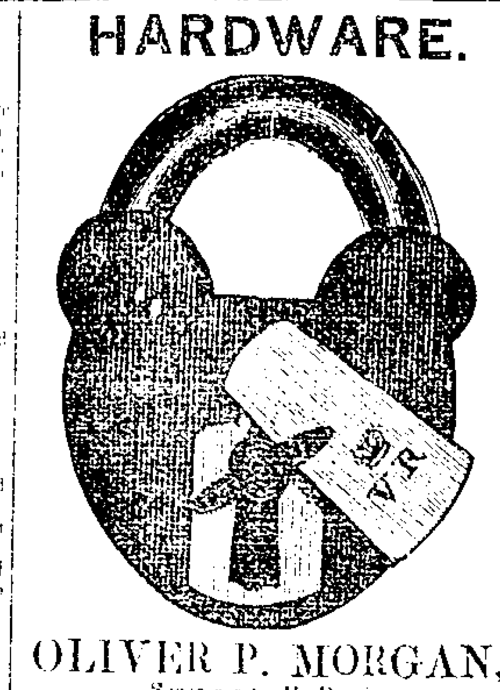
He will so attend to PAYING TAXES on Property, and Agency to sell Land.

Liberal advance made on Goods left to Sell at Auction.

Having one of the best stands and rooms in the city, and twenty years experience in the business, he hopes to receive a fair portion of patronage.

E STAPLEFORD, *Auctioneer.*
April 11, 1857. p6m41

HARDWARE.



OLIVER P. MORGAN,
Successor to H. Durrie,
No 81 Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Ind

OFFERS a large assortment of STOVES which for quality and variety is equal to any in this market, at *greatly reduced prices.* Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at least before buying elsewhere.

He is now receiving a large variety of

HARDWARE,

AMERICAN & FOREIGN BAR IRON AND STEEL, OF ALL SIZES,

Axles Eliptic Springs, anvils, Bellows, Vices, and other heavy goods, which in variety will compare with any stock in this vicinity.

FARMER'S GOODS,

such as Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Picks, &c., &c.

Building Materials

including Nails, Sash and Glass, of all sizes. DOOR TRIMMINGS—Locks, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c.

MECHANICS' TOOLS for Carpenters and Joiners, Blacksmiths and Coopers, fully up to the times in shape and quality.

Saddlers' Hardware & Gunsmiths' Trimmings,

of a greater variety than is usually found

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

Plated and Britannia Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, &c.

SOLAR & FLUID LAMPS,

Britannia Tea Setts Curtain Cornices and Bands, together with

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS of every kind at variety.

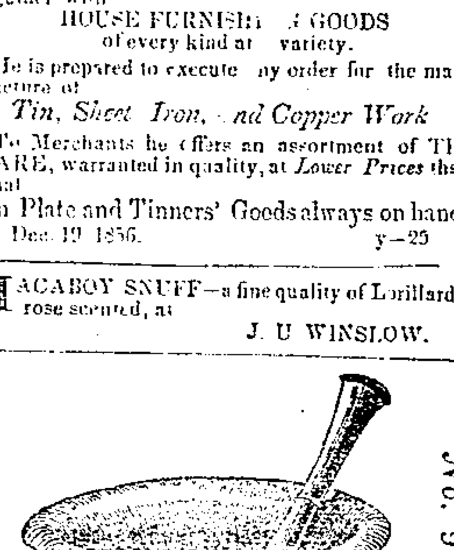
He is prepared to execute any order for the manufacture of

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Work

To Merchants he offers an assortment of TIN WARE, warranted in quality, at *Lower Prices* than usual

Tin Plate and Tinners' Goods always on hand.
Dec. 19 1856. y—25

MACABOY SNUFF—a fine quality of Lorillard's rose scented, at J. U WINSLOW.



No. 95 Columbia Street. *No. 95 Columbia Street.*

WALL, MEYER, & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYESTUFFS,
Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Window Glass, Brushes, of all kinds
Pure Wines & Brandies
Perfumery Soaps, and Fancy Articles,

ARE constantly receiving fresh supplies of a articles in their line direct from New York and Boston.

Country Merchants and Physicians are especially invited to call and examine our stock. All Drugs and Medicines will be warranted pure and unadulterated, having been selected with care from some of the best Eastern Houses.

FLUID EXTRACT OF VALERIAN, for sale at Apothecaries' Hall, 83 Columbia Street

OILS! OILS!

LINSEED OIL, Lard Oil, Bark Oil, Sperm Oil, Tanner's Oil, Corn Oil, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, and all Etherial and Essential Oils, for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL by
MEYER & BROTHER,
Druggists, No. 95 Columbia street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY
At Wholesale and Retail.

HILL & JACOBS would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a very large and well selected stock, consisting in part of

School Books

of every description used in this vicinity;

Law & Medical Books.

a general assortment;
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
a full supply of all kinds.
Also all the standard POETS.

PAPER—French, English and American Cap and Letter; Bill Paper, Wrapping, Printing, and Hardware do. of all kinds.

PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades and Fire Board Prints—a beautiful assortment.

FANCY ARTICLES for Ladies and Gentlemen: Rose Wood and Mahogany Writing Desks, Port Folios, Card Cases, Ladies' Portmonnaies, Gent's Travelling Cases, &c., &c.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c., of various styles and qualities, from the best manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC, the latest and most popular constantly on hand. Also; Guitar and Violin Strings, &c.

In short, in this establishment, may be found almost every thing, from the penny Toy Book up to a $10 Bible.

We have also, connected with this establishment, a BOOK BINDERY, and are prepared to do Binding of all kinds in as good and workmanlike manner as can be done in any place in the State.—County Officers, in the surrounding counties, are particularly requested to notice this, as we are prepared to do Blank Work in the very best style—Magazines and Periodicals neatly bound on the shortest notice.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are earnestly solicited to give us a call, as our arrangements with Eastern Publishers and Booksellers are such as to enable to sell, at WHOLESALE, on very favorable terms.

By close attention to business, and best efforts to please we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Business Room at C. L. HILL'S old stand, Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. L. HILL.
February 31, 1857 WM. JACOBS.

Splendid Prizes for Farmers!
Two Ways of making Money!!

No. 1. One Silver Watch $10
2. One Canary Bird 5
3. One pr Boots made to measure 5
4. Copy of Fort Wayne Newspaper to be selected by the winner.. 2

The above prizes will be paid to persons delivering the most

BARK

To H. C. GREY & Co.,

at their Tannery on the Feeder Canal, near Capt. Rudisill's Mill, by the first day of August, 1857. The bark must be either

White or Black Oak,

in good condition, and of this year's peeling.

The person bringing the most bark will receive the first prize; the one bringing the next largest amount will receive the second prize, and so on.—We will pay

The Highest Market Price in Cash for all Bark delivered.
January 31st.

DRAKE & BOURIE
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVE removed their Wholesale and Retail PROVISION EMPORIUM to No. 5 Phœnix Block, Calhoun street, two doors north of Evans & Co, where they have just received a large choice stock of

GROCERIES,
Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Can Fruits, Confectionaries, Fish, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.

To Farmers they offer the highest cash price for all kinds of marketing, and to the Citizens of Fort Wayne, the largest and most complete assortment of EATABLES in the city, *delivered Free of Charge* at their residences.

Are Agents for Maltbey's celebrated

Baltimore Oysters.

Dec 1, 1856

HONEY SOAP.—A large lot of this popular soap: also an endless variety of Toilet Soaps, at *Apothecaries Hall.*

MARSH-MALLOW PASTE—Jujube Paste—Lemon, Rose, Banana, Pin-Apple-Liquorice, Hourhound, Wild-Cherry and Iceland Moss Gum Drops for sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

HECKER'S FARINA, Pearl Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Pearl Barley, Bermuda Arrow root—fresh and of the best quality, at 83 Columbia street.
J. U WINSLOW

CHLORIDE of Lime and Cloride of Soda, at *Apothecaries Hall,* 83 Columbia st.

COFFEE—Old Gov Java, 6lbs for a dollar, at J. U WINSLOW'S

PURE LEMON JUICE—Identical with the expressed juice of Fresh Lemons. For sale at *Apothecaries Hall.*

ENGLISH BREAKFAST and fine Oolong Teas, for sale at 61 Columbia street.
J U WINSLOW.

WALL PAPER.

C. L. HILL is now receiving a large and beautiful assortment of Wall Paper and Bordering of the latest and richest patterns.

ECONOMICAL LAMPS.

THE best Lamp extant for affording a pleasant light for little money; superior to all Oil Lamps and equal to Gas, and cheaper than either, at
May 21. O. P. MORGAN'S.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale on liberal terms of payment: LOTS 11 and 12 in block 24, Ewing's Addition, (my late residence), price $3,000.
Also the middle 20 feet (adjoining Mr. F. Nirdlinger's) of lot 540, Hanna's addition. Price $1,000.
82 Acres of Land, 1½ mile from town, adjoining James Embey's farm on the south, and Simon Edsall's farm on the west; 40 acres are well cleared and fenced. Price $4,000.
80 Acres of Land near the Piqua Road, 2½ miles from Fort Wayne. 8 acres cleared, the balance well timbered. Price $2 000.

The above property is rapidly rising in value, and presents a rare opportunity for investment to persons desiring property in and near Fort Wayne.

I also offer for sale, in lots to suit buyers, Lots and Out-Lots in New Haven, and over 7,000 acres of valuable timbered and farming lands, on and near the Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis, and Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroads, in the eastern part of Allen County.

JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
Fort Wayne, March 28, 1856. tf—39

A CARD.

WE take this opportunity of saying to our customers and the public, that we now have in store one of the largest and best assorted stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

ever offered by us in this market.

Our facilities for buying in the Eastern Markets are unsurpassed by any other house in the State—One of our firm, JONAS W. TOWNLEY, devotes his whole time to the purchase of Goods in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Market, which enables us, instead of purchasing and receiving all our Goods at one time, to have

New Goods arrive almost every day!

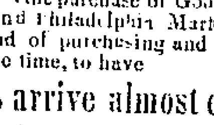
We have, this Spring, received over seven hundred packages of goods, and more are on the way.

Our assortment will be found complete in each department, and we invite the attention of *Merchants in town or country, Farmers Mechanics, and the public* in general, to give us a call, and we assure them our aim will be to give them Goods in our line, at

Wholesale or Retail,

as cheap as they can be afforded in this market.
One Price, and no abatement.
J. W. TOWNLEY & Co.

PIANO FORTE WAREROOM



HILL & JACOBS having opened rooms for the sale of Piano Fortes and other Musical Instruments, keep on hand a full assortment of

Piano Fortes & Melodeons,

of various styles and qualities, from the most celebrated Manufactories in the United States.

SHEET MUSIC—A large collection kept on hand. New Music constantly received.

A fine assortment of

Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

Also Violin and Guitar Strings. In fact, almost every thing in the music line.
Feb. 6, 1856.

100,000 Hides Wanted!

FOR which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.
Jan. 31. H. C. GREY & Co.

BLEACHED Sheeting and Shirting 3 4, 7 8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 9 4 and 10 4 wide at ORFF'S

THE best shilling bleach Muslin in the city, at ORFF'S

TICKINGS, Stripes, Denims, Col'd Cotton Flannels at ORFF'S

IRISH Linens 25 to 10s per yd, at ORFF'S

BROCHE, Stella, Square and Long Shawls at ORFF'S

ALL kinds of Family Groceries at ORFF'S.

CALL at Orff's and see the immense stock of Queensware, &c.

12 CASES PRINTS from 6¼ cts upwards at ORFF'S

6 CASES GINGHAMS by yard or piece, at ORFF'S

4 CASES COTTON FLANNELS by the yard or piece, at ORFF'S

LOAF, Crushed, Granulated, Powdered, Orleans, Porto Rico, Coffe and Maple Sugar at ORFF'S.

ROBINSON'S
New Brick Store
At the Old Stand in Fort Wayne.
This Wholesale and Retail
Boot & Shoe Manufactory
AND LEATHER STORE

IS the most extensive establishment of the kind in this part of the country.

My Retail Room

is spacious and well filled, from the styles of the White Satin, Bronz French Kid, and Toilet Slipper, to the FANCY GAITER and STOGA BOOT.

Merchants & Shoe Dealers

can be supplied as low as they can buy of Eastern Jobbing Houses, as I purchase direct from the Manufacturers in Eastern Villages, where the Jobbers buy their stock; and when my own

HOME MADE WORK

is added to the Eastern, a better stock is furnished.

Also: Sole Leather, Upper, Calf Skins, Kip Skins, Linings, Bindings, Lasts, Pegs and Findings.

Cash paid for Hides & Skins

JAMES H ROBINSON
Fort Wayne, Ind. Dec 26, 1855.

FORT WAYNE
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
N. McLACHLAN & Co.,
Proprietors, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE above extensive establishment having just gone into operation is prepared to do all kinds of BOILER WORK, such as

High and Low Pressure Boilers,

of all sizes and descriptions,
LARD TANKS, SMOKE STACKS, WATER TANKS, &c. &c.
in a thorough and expeditious manner.

From the twenty years experience of N. McLachlan in the above business, the last three of which were with Messrs Coopers and Clark, Mount Vernon, we feel confident that we can make it the interest of those wishing any thing in our line, to give us a call.

Old boilers bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Repairs promptly attended to.

Fort Wayne, May 18 y44

Stoves! Stoves!

WE have contracted for $12000 worth of STOVES to be delivered this fall, and manufactured from HANGING ROCK metal, known to all to be the best metal in the world for stoves, made of superior weight, and warranted not to break by fire, bought at low figures, and our customers shall reap the benefit.

COMETS.—We have six sizes of the Comet flat top cooking stoves—the best stove sold in any market; it outstrips all competition wherever introduced. I have sold hundreds in this market, and the sale is every day increasing. No family should be without one. We warrant this stove one year, and if the stove is not what we represent it to be, the money will be refunded. For sale at the sign of the Golden Stove, by A. D. BRANDRIFF.
September 22d, 1855.

PARLOR COOKING STOVES.—You will find three kinds of these Stoves at BRANDRIFF'S.

THE CASTLE PARLOR and the Gem are both beautiful Stoves; for sale by BRANDRIFF.

BUCKEYE STATE.—We have five sizes of this Stove, warranted good; also, the Hoosier State takes 30 inches wood, which suits the farmers. This Stove has long been their favorite, is heavy and never breaks. We will warrant it one year. Can be had at BRANDRIFF'S.

OHIO Box Stove—3 sizes of this Stove, at BRANDRIFF'S.

Ironton Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find six sizes of this excellent Stove of heavy plate, at
Sept. 10. BRANDRIFF'S

ELEVATED OVEN.—This Stove we get manufactured for this market, out of Hanging Rock and the only one made of the kind exclusively of this material in the United States; it has two fire-chambers is a quick baker, and is the best kind of house warmer. We have a large quantity and can afford them low, considering the great weight and good quality, by BRANDRIFF

UNION Box Stove—3 sizes new pattern, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. BRASS KETTLES for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

THREE sizes of Ten Plate Stoves, at BRANDRIFF'S

10,000 Lbs. of SHEET IRON and Stove Pipe for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

BEST PREMIUM.—We have 5 sizes of these Stoves; they are truly what their name indicate. For sale nowhere but at BRANDRIFF'S.

500 Lbs. SAD IRON for sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN Plate, Copper Bottom, and Wire, for sale at BRANDRIFF'S

SEVEN sizes Fluted Boxes Stoves: very cheap and heavy plated at BRANDRIFF.

Indiana Six Hole Premium Cook Stove.

YOU will find two sizes of this stove, of heavy plate, and a good baker of beatiful design, at the sign of the Golden Stove.

THE IOWA.—This is a new Stove, just out, and is destined to meet with rapid sales in this city; it is everything that is nice and good. The sight of it is sufficient. We have the exclusive sale of it; the price is low. Call at BRANDRIFF'S.

KANSAS PARLORS.—3 sizes of this new and beautiful Parlor Stove, got up this season, and will carry off the palm. For sale at BRANDRIFF'S.

TIN and Japaned Ware.—A complete assortment of the very best quality, and the cheapest in the State. *All mending and jobbing done at* BRANDRIFF'

Summit City Factory,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

WE are prepared to Manufacture WOOL ON THE SHARE, and CARD, SPIN, FULL and DRESS CUSTOM CLOTH, promptly and in the best style.

Merchants are invited to examine our Stock of

WOOLEN GOODS,

as we are determined to sell a *Good Article* as low as can be purchased in the East. We have, also, a

Set of Machinery,

and an assortment of

Machine Cards, Comb Plates, Card Cleaners, &c.,

which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
January 20th, 1855 H. RUDISILL & SON. y29

Drake's City Express.

WILL deliver all Goods bought at the Emporium to any part of the City FREE OF CHARGE

WASH M'LEAN. P. L WEAVER

WASH. M'LEAN, & Co.,
Boiler Makers,

And Dealers in Second Hand Boilers and Engines, *Congress Street, one door East of Ludlow,*
CINCINNATI, Ohio.

Constantly on hand an assortment of new and second-hand Boilers, which they will sell low or exchange for old ones. y—24

1853 1853
FORT WAYNE
STEAM IRON WORKS.

JACOB C BOWSER JOSEPH STORY.
BOWSER & STORY,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES,
Of every size and variety, for Saw and Grist Mills, Shops and Warehouses.

Railroad Cars, Car Wheels,
SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,
Thrashing Machines, Stove, Potash, & Sugar Kettles, Plows, Plow Shears, &c.,

and every other variety of Castings used in the western country, al. on the most improved style and pattern. We invite particular attention to our

SHORT STROKE ENGINES

and machinery for saw mills, which are the most simple, durable, economical, and easily managed of any built in this city, the saw dust and slabs supplying abundant fuel.

Those wishing to purchase in our line will do well to give us a call (or address us by letter) as we are bound not to be beat in style and prices by any establisment in the country.

REPAIRS done with neatness and dospatch.
Cash paid for old Castings and Brass
Fort Wayne, October 20, 1853. v16

HUGH B. REED,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Glassware Window Glass, Putty, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, Soap, and Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Cigars and snuffs, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Brandies,

IS now receiving direct from the eastern cities, his Fall Stock, to which he invites the attention of dealers. Customers and physicians will always find at his establishment

Fresh & Unadulterated Medicines,

which he has selected with great personal care for this market.

His stock will be found as extensive as any other in the state, and his prices will compare with any other house in the west. Call and examine.
Fort Wayne, Nov 9 1852 H B R.

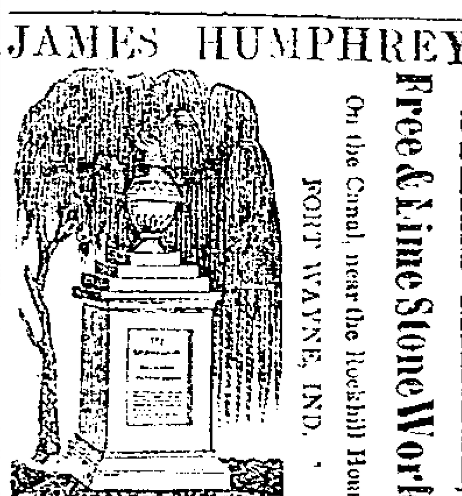
Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!!

20 PIECES two and three ply Carpets of beautiful colors and patterns

5 pieces Stair Carpets and Rugs Mattings, plain and figured, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4.

OIL CLOTHS of splendid patterns and width, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4, which will be sold cheaper than ever by H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
August 10th, 1855

JAMES HUMPHREY'S



STEAM MARBLE
Free & Lime Stone Works,
On the Canal, near the Rockhill House,
FORT WAYNE, IND.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT
SCALES.

L, F. & S. BURGESS, AGENTS,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Sold by FAIRBANKS & CO.
1y1 189 Broadway, N. Y.
and by COMPARET, HUBBELL, & Co.
FORT WAYNE Ind.

IF you want to save money in buying, go to ORFF'S.

2 COOP Pails, 3 do. Flour do Well Buckets, Sugar Boxes, Butter Ladles, Willow Waggons, Wash Tubs, Bbl. Churns, Cloth Baskets, Market do. Butter Prints, Cloth Pins, Wheelbarrows, Wood-bowls and all kind of Woodware at ORFF'S.

BOYS if you want a nice Sleigh for the Winter go to ORFF'S.

25 WITNESSES;
or THE
Forger Convicted
JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,

Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and

A series of Lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle when, for 10 successive nights, over ☞50,000 people☜

Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them!

The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is the greatest Judge of Paper Money living.

GREATEST DISCOVERY of th Present Century for
Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

Describing every Genuine Bil in existence, and Exhibiting at a glance every Counterfeit in Circulation!!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE is EASY and DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

☞ No Index to examine! No pages to hunt up! But so simplified and arranged that the Merchant, Banker and Business Man can see *all at a glance.*

English, French and German.

Thus each may read the same in his own Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Publish'd

Also a List of

All Private Bankers in America

A complete Summary of the FINANCE OF EUROPE & AMERICA will be published in each edition, together with all the important

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Also A SERIES OF

INTERESTING STORIES

From an Old Manuscript found in the East It furnishes the Most Complete History of

ORIENTAL LIFE

Describing the most Perplexing Positions in which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that country have been so often found.

These Stories will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the Most Entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞ Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to

JOHN S. DYE, Broker.

Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall st., New York.
1y41is

Circulation, One Hundred Thousand Copies Weekly. $1 a year.

FORT WAYNE
MERCANTILE INSTITUTE

Phœnix Block cor. Main & Calhoun Sts Ft. Wayne

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution, from experience and success as a Teacher and Practical Bank Keeper, has no hesitation in saying that the facilities here afforded to young men for qualifying themselves for the counting room, and various other mercantile pursuits are unsurpassed by any similar institution in the Union.

The course of instruction is thorough and practical, embracing Book-keeping by single and double Entry, and its application to every department of trade, as now practised by the most accomplished and experienced accountants (taught on an entirely new and successful plan, enabling the student to be come much more selfreliant, in less time than any other plan,) Commercial law, Mercantile Correspondence, Commercial calculation, Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, &c.

The system of Penmanship adopted in this institution is unrivaled, giving a free and easy use of the hand and pen, thereby enabling the student to effect any style of writing. Young ladies and gentlemen desirous of qualifying themselves for teachers, will save much time and expense by securing this system, taught in no other institution in the West.

The thorough and extensive course of Instruction, combined with the elegance, beauty and convenience of the rooms, the highly qualified teachers, and pleasant and healthy location, renders this the most attractive institution to all who may desire an accomplished commercial education.

Being impressed with the necessity of Ladies acquainting themseves more thoroughly with business transactions, the Principal has fitted up apartments with neatness, elegance and convenience, expressly for them.

The ladies Department is entirely separate from the male, having separate entrances from the street, and will remain permanently conected with the Institution.

Students are taught individually, and not in classes—therefore they can enter at any time, and advance in the ratio of their capacity.

TUITION:

For full Commercial Course, including Practical Penmanship	$25,00
For same with Ornamental Penmanship	3 00

☞ Catalogues sent on application.

C. J. DIETRICH, Prin.
Ft. Wayne, Feb. 16 tf—33

JOHN ORFF S. LACEY.

EMPIRE MILLS,
AT ST. MARY'S AQUEDUCT,
FORT WAYNE.

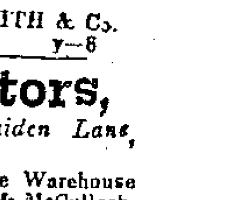
THE subscribers having taken the Stone Mills, lately occupied by S. Edsall, are prepared to do a general Milling and Custom Business. Flour delivered in any part of the City free of charge. Orders can be left either at the Mill or at Orff's Store No. 3.

Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Shipstuffs, and is constantly on hand.

The highest Market Price paid for good sound Wheat.

ORFF & LACEY.
Feb 1, 1856 y—

GUNS! GUNS!



South side of **Columbia St.,** *three doors east of Clinton.*

SMITH & CO.,
Rifle and Pistol Manufacturers,

DEALERS in double and single barrel Shot Gun Revolvers and Cheap Pistols, Powder, Shot, and Caps. Guns neatly repaired.

GUNSMITHS furnished with materials at *Low Prices.*

Store on south side Columbia street, three doors east of Clinton.

☞ *Increased Twist Target Rifles* made to order and warranted to perform according to the annexed scale:

At 100 yards, an average of 1 inch each shot.

200	"	"	2½ "
300	"	"	5 "
400	"	"	8 "

SMITH & Co.
Aug. 27 y—8

Steam Elevators,
Corner of Pearl street and Maiden Lane,
FORT WAYNE.

PRATT & Co. having bought the Warehouse and Mill lately occupied by Little & McCulloch, are prepared to do a

Commission & Forwarding Business,

and will promptly attend to all goods and produce entrusted to them.

Superior FLOUR and CORN MEAL constantly on hand.

The highest price paid for Grain and all kinds of produce.
Fort Way 18th, 1855. 146

German Books.

FOR Sale at the Farmer's Depot, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Book, Stark's Prayer Book, School Books, Kirauten's History of the German Nation; Luther's Works, Erlanger's edition, 51 volumes, price $20 Wittenberger's edition, $15, Leipsic edition, $26.—Hirsabberger Bible, late edition, $4; Brockhaus Conversations Lexicon, late edition, 15 volumes And a great variety of Literary and Theological Works.

These books are all fine editions, and imported direct from Germany. I have made such arrangements that I can procure any German Book ordered at the shortest notice.
April 28.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES

For Sale at the SENTINEL OFFICE, at *Reduced Prices.*

A LARGE assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Stripes, for sale cheap by GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.

A GENERAL assortment of Grocery and Glass ware, at
Oct 10, 1857. GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE'S.

FEATHERS—500 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
H. R. SCHWEGMAN.
April 14, 1857.

GROCERIES.

IN the line of Groceries, we will undersell the Jews and Gentiles, both—Tea, 50 cts; Molasses 75 cts; Sugar, 10 a 12½ cts; Coffee, 12½ cents.

Call in and get a bargain while they are ye going.
Oct. 10, 1857, GRAHAM & RUTLEDGE.